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THE JOINT BOARD  
Joint Intelligence Committee  
Washington

DAILY SUMMARY

FEBRUARY

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JCS memo, 1-4-74  
By RHP, NLR, Date MAR 5 1974

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THE JOINT BOARD  
Joint Intelligence Committee  
Washington

DAILY SUMMARY

No. 80

Copy 1 of 29.

8:00 A.M.

28 February 1942.

Distribution

THE PRESIDENT

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| 2. Secretary of War                    | 16. Secretary of the Navy          |
| 3. Chief of Staff of the Army          | 17. Chief of Naval Operations      |
| 4. Chief of Staff, G.H.Q.              | 18. Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Fleet |
| 5. Deputy Chief of Staff               | 19. Chief, Bureau of Aeronautics   |
| 6. Deputy Chief of Staff for Air       | 20. Asst. C.O.S. Cominch (Plans)   |
| 7-9. Assistant Chief of Staff, W.P.D.  | 21. Commandant, U.S.M.C.           |
| 10. Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2      | 22. Director, Naval Intelligence   |
| 11. A.C. of S., A-2, Army Air Forces   | 23. Head, Foreign Branch, O.N.I.   |
| 12. Chief, Intelligence Branch, M.I.D. | 24-25. Joint Strategic Committee   |
| 13. Secretary, Joint Board             | 26. Coordinator of Information     |
| 14. Secretariat, U.S.J.C.S.C.          | 27. Mr. Harry Hopkins              |
| 15. British Joint Staff Mission        | 28-29. J.I.C. File                 |

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1. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER.

India-China. The agreement concluded between Chiang Kai-Shek and the Indian Government embraces the construction of a road from INDIA to CHINA and includes:

- a. Permission for Chinese to use airdromes in SADIYA (ASSAM; 400 miles north of MANDALAY).
- b. Establishment of adequate radio facilities at CALCUTTA.
- c. Arrangement for INDIA to assemble Chinese planes at KARACHI (northwest coast of INDIA), and to ferry them to CALCUTTA or to arrange for them to be ferried across INDIA by the Chinese.
- d. Use of Indian facilities for transportation and storage of Chinese Lend-Lease supplies.

Andaman Islands. J.I.C. Comment: The press reports a Japanese air raid on the ANDAMAN ISLANDS (about 400 miles due west of MERGUI) with the airdrome at PORT BLAIR (1) the principal target. If true, this attack on these British-held islands constitutes the first enemy assault on Indian territory and may presage hostile attempts to secure a submarine or surface base from which to carry out further operations in the BAY OF BENGAL and the INDIAN OCEAN. The three Japanese planes which are said to have participated in this attack may have been based on MALAYA or, conceivably, on an enemy carrier somewhere in this area.

Burma. J.I.C. Comment: There have been no further reports on the fighting in BURMA. Presumably the British are now covering MANDALAY from positions suggested in Summary No. 79.

Philippines. MacArthur's reconnaissance in force divulged the following enemy dispositions on BATAAN: Main line of resistance sited on the lower slopes of MT. NATIB, and refused on both flanks; on the west flank, the MORON-BAGAC road firmly blocked; on the east flank, the ABUCAY-ORANIEN road patrolled. Present enemy attitude; defensive. In north LUZON the ABRA VALLEY from CERVANTES to BENGUED has been evacuated. Elsewhere in the PHILIPPINE ARCHIPELAGO the situation is unchanged. J.I.C. Comment: It is evident that the will to win which motivates our Philippine Command has broken the offensive spirit of the Japanese force despite

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the complete air and naval superiority enjoyed by the enemy. Troops determined to hold ground at all costs and seasoned to withstand dive bombing attacks will continue to provide the primary factor in winning any battle.

Netherlands East Indies. Allied aircraft bombed military targets near PALEMBANG (2) and shipping near BANKA ISLAND.

A Japanese force of 5 cruisers, 9 destroyers, and 25 transports was reported at 0400 G.C.T., 26 Feb., in the JAVA SEA proceeding southwest. Press reports state that a large scale naval battle is in progress off JAVA between Allied and Japanese naval forces, but no details are available.

Japanese Mandates. There are indications that Japanese air strength in the MARSHALL ISLANDS - TRUK area is being materially increased, mostly by transfer from PALAU (3).

Two submarine squadrons are believed to be operating from the MARSHALL ISLANDS.

2. ATLANTIC THEATER.

Submarine Locations. It is estimated that there are 31 U-boats in the WESTERN ATLANTIC in the following approximate locations:

- 1 in area PARAMAIBO - TRINIDAD - BARBADOS
- 1 300 miles east of BARBADOS
- 5 in CARIBBEAN (2 in ARUBA area and 1 NW of TRINIDAD)
- 1 leaving WINDWARD PASSAGE
- 1 in MONA PASSAGE homeward bound
- 2 between FLORIDA and CUBA or BAHAMAS
- 2 within 150 miles of CAPE HENRY
- 1 60 miles SE of NEW YORK
- 1 near BERMUDA
- 2 off NOVA SCOTIA
- 4 to southward of NEWFOUNDLAND
- 10 in mid ATLANTIC

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3. GREAT BRITAIN.

Americans in R.A.F. Many Americans serving in the R.A.F. are requesting transfer to U.S. forces. It is expected that completely American organizations, such as the three EAGLE squadrons, will be inducted into the U.S. Army as units. Numerous individual pilots desire duty in the Navy or Marines, the majority of those in the Coastal Command preferring naval assignment. An early expression of joint Army-Navy policy or intent is desired by those concerned.

4. MIDDLE EAST THEATER.

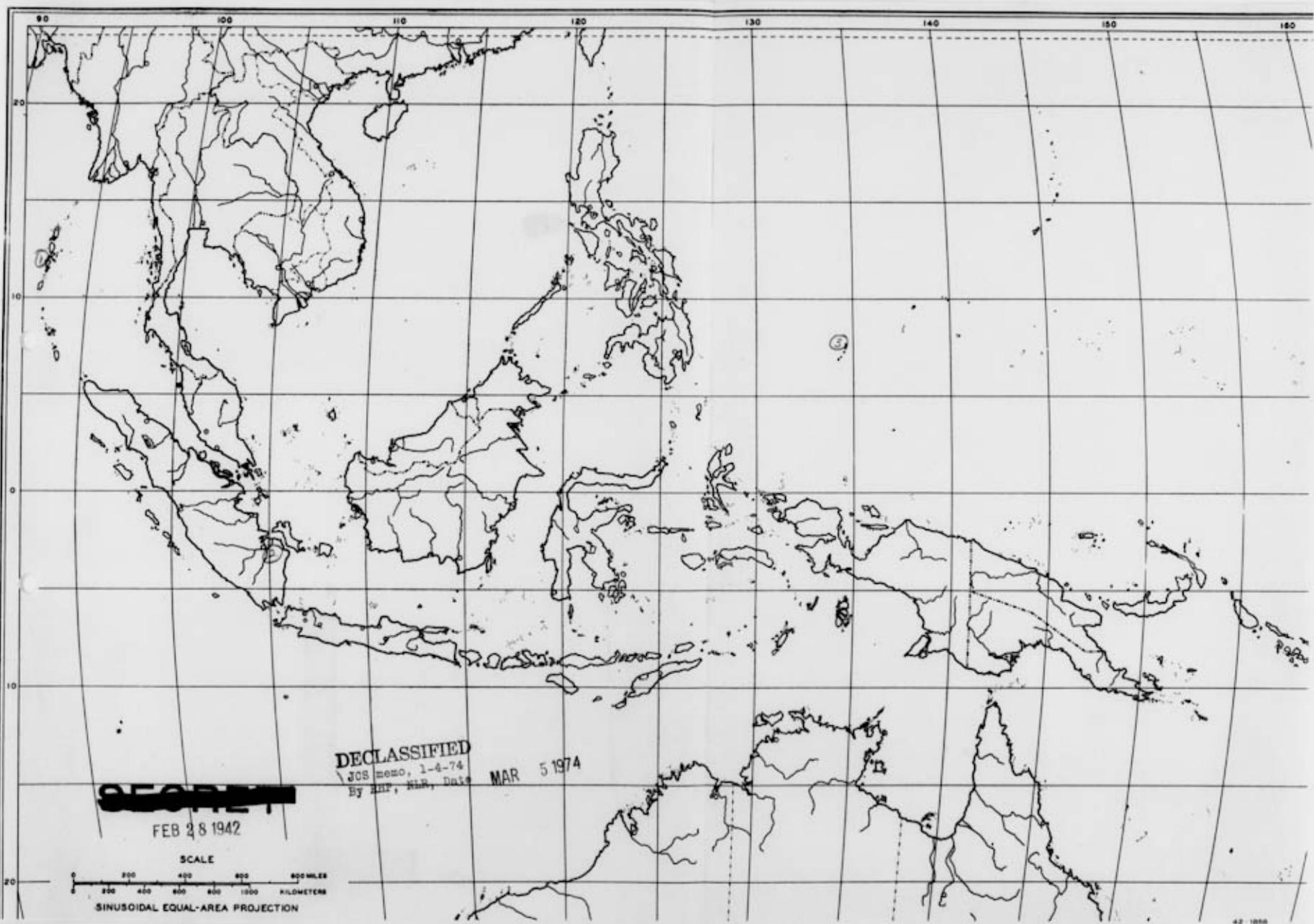
There has been no change in the situation.

5. EASTERN EUROPEAN THEATER.

Information available in LONDON, through 25 Feb., may be summarized as follows: Severe winter weather has impeded Russian as well as German operations. It is unlikely that the Russians can obtain any but local successes during the remainder of the winter. During the period 18-25 Feb. there was no change north of LAKE ILMEN. Thence to the SEA OF AZOV there have been local fluctuations without a fundamental change in the situation. In the CRIMEA the Russians continue to reinforce the KERCH PENINSULA and SEBASTOPOL. J.I.C. Comment: This report, limited to developments prior to 25 Feb., does not take cognizance of reported Russian successes in the vicinity of STARAYA RUSSA (just south of LAKE ILMEN). Although no official military information regarding this operation is yet available, even from Russian sources, it appears that it may prove to be a success of more than local significance.

*A. Sidney Buford III*  
A. SIDNEY BUFORD, III  
Captain, F. A.  
Asst. Secy., J.I.C.

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FEB 28 1942

SCALE  
0 200 400 600 800 MILES  
0 200 400 600 800 1000 KILOMETERS  
SINUSOIDAL EQUAL-AREA PROJECTION

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DAILY SUMMARY

No. 79

Copy 1 of 29.

8:00 A.M. 27 February 1942.

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1. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER.

Madagascar. Diplomatic sources in SWITZERLAND report that a German naval intelligence observation post is in operation on MADAGASCAR, with the consent of Darlan. J.I.C. Comment: There has been previous comment on the strategic importance of MADAGASCAR in relation to operations in the INDIAN OCEAN and on the uncertainties implicit in its present control by VICHY.

China. Although there are indications of some progress in construction of the land route to INDIA, and although certain supplies are being exchanged between CHINA and RUSSIA through the northwest, the Chinese Government is anxious to establish an air-freight transport line from INDIA as soon as possible. J.I.C. Comment: The air-freight transport line from INDIA to CHINA is dependent upon U.S. manufactured planes.

Burma. Twenty-nine enemy planes were destroyed and seven others probably destroyed in two hostile raids on MINGALADON (1) on 25 Feb. The British lost two fighters during these attacks. J.I.C. Comment: Our M/A LONDON states that, as of the 26th, no reports on operations had been received in LONDON from the Commanding General, BURMA. It seems probable that the British are pivoting on their north flank in order to form a line south of and covering MANDALAY in a generally east-west direction.

Malaya. PENANG (2) is becoming increasingly important as a naval base. J.I.C. Comment: Previous reports stated that PENANG was to be used as a submarine base for operations in the INDIAN OCEAN. It may be considered probable that it will be used also by surface vessels.

Philippines. A lull has followed our recent BATAAN reconnaissance in force. Enemy shore batteries in position at CAVITE have been silent for four days.

Netherlands East Indies. Dutch planes successfully attacked Japanese military objectives near OOSTHAVEN, (3) SUMATRA. J.I.C. Comment: Although there is little information on actual enemy operations, there are strong indications that the Japanese forces are being reorganized preparatory to an all-out assault on JAVA.

Information now at hand expresses the belief that the naval force reported heading for CHRISTMAS ISLAND (4) on the 22nd is friendly. J.I.C. Comment: This island is a British possession 300 miles south of JAVA and important to the security of its communications.

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Melanesia. On 20 Feb., two 9-plane groups of Japanese heavy bombers made unsuccessful attacks on a U.S. Naval Force north of the SOLOMON ISLANDS. Sixteen or possibly seventeen of the enemy planes were destroyed. Our ships sustained no damage, although two planes and one pilot were lost. J.I.C. Comment: This is the engagement previously reported (Summary No. 76) from NEW CALEDONIA, but as unconfirmed.

A communique from Japanese Imperial Headquarters at TOKYO states that Japanese Naval Aircraft on 21 Feb. engaged a powerful Allied fleet several hundred miles northeast of NEW GUINEA and damaged an aircraft carrier (possibly sinking it) and heavily damaged another warship.

R.A.A.F. planes successfully attacked the airfield at RABAU (5), damaging the runways and buildings and destroying two planes. GASMATA (6) was also raided.

Australia. DARWIN was reconnoitered on the 26th by enemy planes. J. I.C. Comment: This probably presages further immediate enemy raids on DARWIN.

## 2. LATIN AMERICA.

General. J.I.C. Comment: Throughout Latin America the President's radio address has been applauded by press, radio, and the general public. Nevertheless, difficulty continues to be encountered in executing the policies adopted at the Rio Conference.

Colombia. It is feared that the Colombian press will stigmatize as Fifth Columnists those American military observers who are sent in the guise of oil company representatives. President Santos, however, insists on this procedure.

Brazil. J.I.C. Comment: There are indications that Vargas and Aranha have committed BRAZIL to a policy of Hemispheric solidarity without securing the consent of the Army, and that they are now experiencing some difficulty in obtaining Army cooperation in details of execution of that policy.

Bolivia. Axis diplomats are utilizing every technicality to avoid compliance with orders to leave the country, and the Foreign Office seems to consider itself powerless to expel them.

## 3. ATLANTIC THEATER.

German Fleet Units. J.I.C. Comment: R.A.F. torpedo planes sent out on 23 Feb. to attack a German naval formation reported moving up the NORWEGIAN COAST failed to locate it because of a snowstorm. The submarine TRIDENT did, however, make contact and claims a torpedo hit in one of the major units, either a pocket battleship of the ADMIRAL SCHEER class or a PRINZ EUGEN type cruiser. (Cf. Summary No. 77) Again the weather favored the Germans while making important transfers of fleet units in waters patrolled by the British Air Arm. (See Annex II.)

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4. MIDDLE EAST THEATER.

J.I.C. Comment: The Axis forces which were expected to make a local attack (Summary No. 77) have been withdrawn. There are now no indications of impending action. The British supply situation has been greatly improved. Both sides are apparently awaiting armored reinforcement.

5. EASTERN EUROPEAN THEATER.

Northern Sector. J.I.C. Comment: Official communiques, both Russian and German, are indefinite as to the changes in front in the STARAYA RUSSA area. The Russians report severe casualties inflicted on the enemy. The Germans merely refer to attacks and counterattacks without being specific about either. The only clear picture to be obtained at this time is that the Russians have definitely achieved a local success in the northern sector which can readily compromise the German position in the LENINGRAD area.

Russian Black Sea Fleet. In late 1941 this fleet consisted of 1 modernized battleship, 5 cruisers (including 2 new ones of 7,000 tons), 28 destroyers, 50 submarines, 60 torpedo boats, and 1 modern aircraft carrier (with 38 planes). J.I.C. Comment: The existence of this relatively formidable naval force prevents important Axis operations via the BLACK SEA.

*A. Sidney Buford III*

A. SIDNEY BUFORD, III  
Captain, F. A.  
Asst. Secy., J.I.C.

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ANNEX

J.I.C. Summary No. 79

I. AN ESTIMATE OF THE SITUATION IN INDIA.

Japanese advances in Burma emphasize the importance of existing conditions in India. Below is a summary of unofficial, but reliable, British estimates of the situation there.

The probable Japanese victory in Burma will affect the Indian situation more than did the fall of Singapore.

Except for ambitious native politicians, who are anti-British, and for warrior tribesmen already in the British service, the Indian people are generally supine and indifferent to all considerations except the exigencies of daily existence. Fear of Japan is not apt to overcome either their religious and political differences or their antipathy for Britain to produce an active and united defense. Instead, direct personal danger is apt to produce panic.

The best Indian troops are now overseas. Those remaining in India are generally inferior in training and equipment. Their effectiveness is doubtful, and their numbers are inadequate. No significant local increment or reinforcement from abroad can be expected.

The politicians can be won over only by convincing assurances of virtual independence after the war. An immediate requirement would be a sweeping reorganization of the India Office. Chiang Kai-Shek may have influenced them more than appears on the surface. It may be doubted, however, that even the complete conversion of the politicians would have any significant immediate effect upon the attitude of the masses.

From the foregoing it appears that no effective native contribution to the defense of India can be expected.

II. THE ESCAPE OF THE SCHARNHORST AND GNEISENAU.

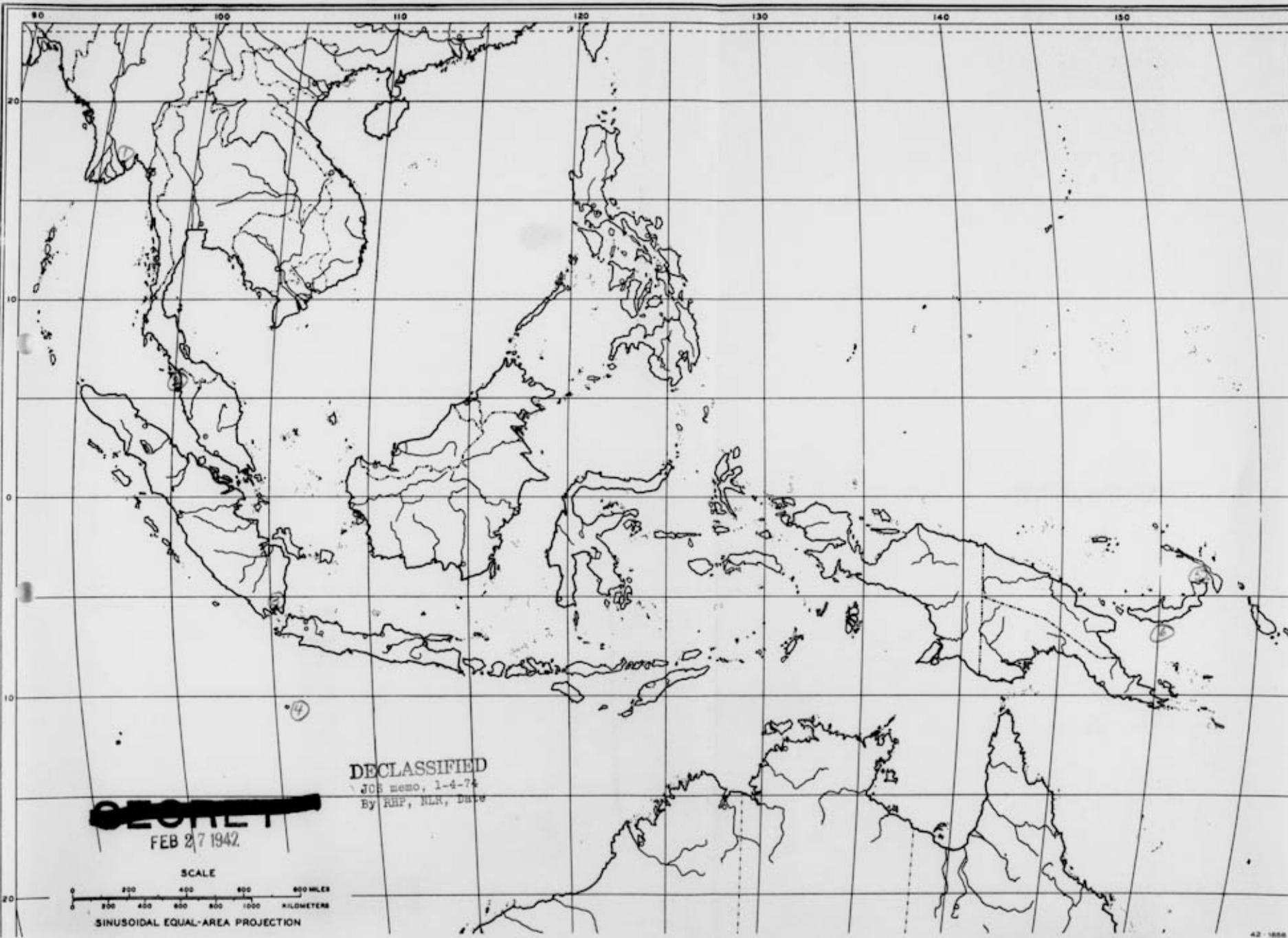
The following has been extracted from "The War This Week" issue of Feb. 12-19, 1942, published by the Coordinator of Information:

The dramatic escape of the SCHARNHORST and GNEISENAU from Brest through the Straits of Dover to Germany was a striking illustration of the decisive role of the weather in combined naval and air operations. The Germans had apparently studied with care the meteorological reports transmitted presumably by their planes and submarines at sea. An independent check on the weather map for the three days previous indicates that the day the Nazis chose was the logical one, and that hence surprise, although important, was not the chief factor in the success of the daring venture. Similarly the fact that German aircraft in Belgium and Occupied France had presumably been informed of an exact time of rendezvous over the Channel was less important than the fact that the British planes could not effectively operate in getting to a precision target in such murky weather.

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1. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER.

China. In view of CHINA's past resistance, which has cost JAPAN an enormous expenditure of money and manpower, it is believed that, although no immediate offensive action can be expected of CHINA, that country can play an important part in the ultimate offensive of the United Nations. Every effort should therefore be exerted to maintain Chiang Kai-Shek in power, since he is irrevocably committed to continued resistance.

Burma. J.I.C. Comment: No official information is available. Press reports indicate that the evacuation of RANGOON is proceeding, but that the Japanese have not yet forced a crossing of the SITTANG RIVER. A report from MANDALAY refers vaguely to formidable Chinese resistance to a direct offensive against that city from CHIENGMAI via CHIENGDIAO.

For comment on the credibility of Chinese reports, see yesterday's Summary. There is no formidable Chinese force near CHIENGDIAO. While an offensive from CHIENGMAI has long been anticipated, its expected direction has been toward TOUNGOO, on the railway between RANGOON and MANDALAY. The terrain and lines of communication north of CHIENGDIAO are such that it would be a most difficult and indirect approach to MANDALAY. Therefore it would appear that no more than a border skirmish has occurred in that area.

Philippines. In BATAAN the Japanese have adopted a defensive attitude. Our guerrilla activity in northern LUZON has greatly increased and is seriously threatening scattered small enemy detachments. In MINDANAO enemy patrol activity has increased. J.I.C. Comment: It would appear that the Japanese forces on LUZON having proved insufficient to reduce the BATAAN defenses, the enemy may have decided merely to contain MacArthur's forces while driving the mass of his troops against the NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.

Netherlands East Indies. Forty Japanese planes were observed at PALEMBANG airfield No. 1, but it appears that the PALEMBANG No. 2 and LAHAT airfields are not being used by the enemy.

The Japanese continue to make heavy air attacks on the airfields and cities of JAVA. BATAVIA, KALIDJATI, ANDIR, and SOERABAJA sustained such attacks. That on KALIDJATI airfield was by 15 bombers and 6 fighters; that on ANDIR airfield, by 21 bombers; that on SOERABAJA, by 40-50 bombers and 30-40 fighters. Moderate damage was inflicted. An attack by 27 bombers on ABDA air headquarters caused only slight damage.

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The Japanese have landed additional troops on BALI. During the landing American planes are believed to have scored two hits each on a supply ship and an auxilliary.

Melanesia. PORT MORESBY and SALAMUA were bombed by the Japanese.

Gilberts. The Japanese air patrol from MAKIN covers a 500-mile radius.

General. British sources estimate that there are 29 Japanese divisions in the general area SOUTH CHINA SEA - PACIFIC ISLANDS. Of these, 7 are available for new operations and 2 more can probably be spared from MALAYA at a later date.

California. A false air raid alarm in the vicinity of LOS ANGELES brought into action the pursuit interceptor command as well as the anti-aircraft artillery barrage. J.I.C. Comment: The deficiencies in the warning system disclosed by this and other false alarms provide excellent propaganda material for our enemies and definite information on methods to be pursued by enemy agents to create nervous tension.

2. ATLANTIC THEATER.

Submarines. German submarine operations in the CARIBBEAN continue. Three successful attacks off the coast of VENEZUELA and one off the southern coast of PUERTO RICO are reported to have occurred during the past 48 hours.

Norway. The German aircraft strength in Norway has been considerably augmented in the past few days, apparently to cover the operation of German naval craft in Norwegian waters. It now consists of the following units:

- 35 reconnaissance bombers
- 190 long range bombers
- 30 dive bombers
- 120 TE fighters
- 120 SE fighters
- 20 army cooperation
- 55 coastal

These planes were shifted to Norway mainly from BREST and the HOLLAND area. The bulk of them are now concentrated between TRONDHEIM and STAVANGER. It is the opinion of the British Air Ministry that no offensive is planned on Iceland. J.I.C. Comment: This concentration of air strength in Norway is thought to be primarily for the protection of the German naval units basing there and secondarily for protection against invasion.

3. MIDDLE EAST THEATER.

The situation is unchanged, except that Axis reinforcements continue to reach LIBYA with little, if any, interference by the British.

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The neutralization of MALTA by air has been a major factor in the protection of Axis convoys.

4. EASTERN EUROPEAN THEATER.

J.I.C. Comment: While confirmation of the exact extent of Russian successes near LAKE ILMEN is lacking, it appears that considerable progress towards the eventual relief of besieged LENIN-GRAD may have resulted:

*Ludwell L. Montague*

LUDWELL L. MONTAGUE,  
Major, Cavalry,  
Secretary, J.I.C.

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1. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER.

Japan. There are indications that the Axis is organizing blockade-running from EUROPE to supply JAPAN with essential war supplies, such as precision instruments. J.I.C. Comment: So long as BRITAIN controls SUEZ, this traffic will probably be negligible.

China. J.I.C. Comment: The Chinese counter-offensive against THAILAND, as reported in the press, is an example of the unreliability of Chinese reports of military successes. Upon interrogation, the Chief of the Chinese Military Intelligence admitted that nothing had occurred except a clash of frontier patrols in which 8 Chinese and 20 Thais had been killed.

Indo-China. There are indications that VICHY is meeting Japanese demands for French shipping now in the FAR EAST.

Burma. British troops began a withdrawal to the west bank of the SITTANG RIVER in the early morning of 22 Feb. Most of the artillery succeeded in getting across, but it is feared that two British brigades were cut off near MUKPALIN, where the British, during daylight of the 23rd, destroyed the sole remaining bridge across the SITTANG. The enemy now has two divisions operating in the RANGOON area, having recently been reinforced by a division from THAILAND. J.I.C. Comment: MUKPALIN is on the west bank of the SITTANG RIVER at the railroad bridge east of PEGU. It may be assumed that this was the bridge destroyed on 23 Feb. Press reports of the fall of PEGU seem premature, but heavy British losses indicate that the situation there is critical.

Philippines. No change.

Netherlands East Indies. The TOKYO radio reports a Japanese landing at MUNTOK, BANKA ISLAND. The Japanese have occupied BENKOELEN (southwest coast of SUMATRA).

On the 23rd, Japanese planes carried out heavy raids on BATAVIA, BUITZENZONG (south of BATAVIA), SOERABAJA, and MALANG, inflicting some damage. Several enemy planes were shot down. A Dutch hospital ship at BATAVIA was twice bombed yesterday, and BANDOENG received an air raid.

Seven U.S. pursuit planes intercepted 9 enemy bombers escorted by 14 fighters over eastern JAVA on 23 Feb. One hostile fighter and one bomber were shot down and four bombers and two fighters were damaged. Our planes suffered no losses.

Preparations are being made for the destruction of airdromes in eastern JAVA.

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Eighty to a hundred Japanese ships of an unspecified type were reported at JOLO (PHILIPPINES) on 20 Feb. At dawn of the 21st a large fleet of enemy ships was sighted in MACASSAR STRAIT (Lat. 2°S) proceeding south. On the same day, one enemy cruiser, seven destroyers, six transports, and four submarines were reported about 180 miles southwest of MACASSAR. One, or possibly two, of these ships was sunk by our submarines. The destination of these forces is speculative, but they may be utilized for a reinforcement of BALI or for a landing on SOEMBAWA (east of BALI). The latter could be accomplished by the 25th or a landing in force on central JAVA might be made on 27 Feb. J.I.C. Comment: The force reported in MACASSAR STRAIT on the 21st may well be part of that in JOLO on the 20th. Additional information points to an attempted early reinforcement of BALI, although our air attacks may temporarily delay such an operation.

Of seven enemy transports anchored at MACASSAR, two were sunk by our bombers on 24 Feb.

Melanesia. The airfield at PORT MORESEY was attacked on the 24th by nine enemy bombers with fighter escort.

There is no evidence that BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND (SOLOMONS) has been occupied by the enemy. J.I.C. Comment: Earlier reports indicated that the Japanese were in BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND.

## 2. ATLANTIC THEATER.

Submarines. Little enemy submarine activity was reported during the past twenty-four hours.

A U.S. Destroyer states that it sighted two torpedo wakes yesterday evening. It believes that two enemy submarines are in the vicinity of Lat. 10°41'N, Long. 79°41'W (about 45 miles NNE of the PANAMA CANAL). J.I.C. Comment: Although five or six submarines are believed to be in the CARIBBEAN area, the foregoing is not considered at all conclusive of the presence of submarines so close to the canal.

An aerial sweep of the SURINAM and GUIANA coast during the last two days, which included a thorough reconnaissance of interior rivers and inlets from the MARONI RIVER to the OYAPOCK (covering the coast of FRENCH GUIANA), failed to reveal the presence of enemy submarines, submarine bases, or depot ships, and it is strongly believed that this portion of the coast offers no practicable refuge for submarines.

German Ships. The British submarine TRIDENT reported a possible torpedo hit on the ADMIRAL SCHEER in LO FJORD, which would indicate that the submarine penetrated the fjord to deliver the attack.

N/A Stockholm reports a rumor that six German submersible submarine tenders of five to six thousand tons displacement are now in operation. He also states that submarines are being produced at the rate of five a week.

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By RHP, NLR, Date

MAR 5 1974

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3. EASTERN EUROPEAN THEATER.

J.I.C. Comment: There are indications of increasing activity on both sides in the Leningrad area.

4. MIDDLE EAST THEATER.

Axis air activity and ground resistance to British patrols are increasing. Enemy movements suggest a local attack south of GAZALA soon. An Axis convoy is approaching TRIPOLI unmolested because of the neutralization of MALTA by heavy aerial bombardment.

*A. Sidney Buford III*

A. SIDNEY BUFORE, III  
Captain, F. A.  
Asst. Secy., J.I.C.

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MAR 5 1974

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JCS memo, 1-4-74

By RHP, NLR, Date

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ANNEX

J.I.C. Summary No. 77

I. DESTRUCTION OF PLANES ON THE GROUND.

Reports from the ABDA area indicate frequent destruction of planes on the ground. The despatch paraphrased below explains why these occurrences continue.

The destruction of planes on the ground is attributable primarily to lack of anti-aircraft materiel and of an adequate aircraft warning system, rather than to lack of experience or failure to take proper precautions. A passive defense alone is futile against a well conducted attack by pursuit and attack bombers. Because of our lack of pursuit, the Japanese have been practically unmolested while photographing our installations. Their raid technique shows that they have complete information regarding objectives. In the circumstances, the best defense is to keep our bombers off the ground, but that is difficult for lack of maintenance facilities. Losses are not attributable to failure of personnel, but to failure to provide them with a properly rounded air force and adequate anti-aircraft protection.

II. JAPANESE TRAINING AND TACTICS.

General Wavell makes the following observations regarding Japanese training and tactics, as demonstrated in Malaya:

1. All Japanese training is based on the idea that the function of an army is to fight. The fundamental virtues of marching and fighting have been developed to the fullest extent.
2. Their training is adapted to the terrain in which they have had to fight. In the jungles of Malaya they have made great use of trees as firing positions, gaining an advantage over earth-bound opponents. They have marked ability to move off the roads.
3. It is erroneous to suppose that the Japanese are mere imitators. They have made important advances in the development of landing techniques, which include the designing and manufacture of specially constructed assault boats, landing craft, and landing craft carriers.
4. The Japanese have been quick to profit by the experience of others, however. It is evident that they have made a close study of the German campaign of 1939, the lessons of which they have adapted well to their own peculiar needs. Although they reduce dependence on motor transport to a minimum, they make the maximum exploitation of captured motor vehicles and of

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bicycles procured locally. Japanese engineers show thorough training in the speedy construction of bridges and removal of obstacles to permit the rapid advance of tank units. There is close cooperation between infantry and supporting arms, especially light artillery and mortars. Very effective air-ground cooperation is obtained by the use of radiophones, especially by forward companies. The fact that the army has its own air arm facilitates this cooperation. The Japanese also make effective use of noise as an adjunct to their fighting, employing live mortar bombs and fire crackers for the purpose.

5. Although external evidences of discipline (such as appearance) are unimpressive, the Japanese maintain a high standard of internal discipline, based on a strong tradition of common loyalty to the Emperor. Competitive spirit between units is discouraged to the point of disappearance, but the privilege of membership in the army is stressed. Such allurements as high pay and good rations do not exist. Instead, privilege is presented as an opportunity to lead a hard and strenuous life of aggressive service to the Emperor.
6. All of these soldierly virtues have been demonstrated in Malaya, where the Japanese Army has proved itself to be a formidable fighting machine capable of adapting modern tactics to various local conditions on short notice. The factors underlying the enemy's success are: (1) previous combat experience; (2) good discipline and high morale; (3) a high standard of training; (4) local air and tank superiority.
7. It should be noted, in relation to the foregoing, that the divisions employed in Malaya were probably the cream of the Japanese Army.

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THE JOINT BOARD  
Joint Intelligence Committee  
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DAILY SUMMARY

No. 76

Copy 1 of 29.

8:00 A.M.

24 February 1942.

Distribution

THE PRESIDENT

- |  |                                    |
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| 2. Secretary of War                    | 16. Secretary of the Navy          |
| 3. Chief of Staff of the Army          | 17. Chief of Naval Operations      |
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| 5. Deputy Chief of Staff               | 19. Chief, Bureau of Aeronautics   |
| 6. Deputy Chief of Staff for Air       | 20. Asst. C.O.S. Cominch (Plans)   |
| 7-9. Assistant Chief of Staff, W.P.D.  | 21. Commandant, U.S.M.C.           |
| 10. Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2      | 22. Director, Naval Intelligence   |
| 11. A.C. of S., A-2, Army Air Forces   | 23. Head, Foreign Branch, O.N.I.   |
| 12. Chief, Intelligence Branch, M.I.D. | 24-25. Joint Strategic Committee   |
| 13. Secretary, Joint Board             | 26. Coordinator of Information     |
| 14. Secretariat, U.S.J.C.S.C.          | 27. Mr. Harry Hopkins              |
| 15. British Joint Staff Mission        | 28-29. J.I.C. File                 |

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JCS memo, 1-4-74  
By RHP, NLR, Date

MAR 5 1974

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Joint Intelligence Committee  
Washington

NOTE: Unless there is definite indication to the contrary in the text, it may be assumed that information reported is from a competent military or naval source actually present in the area under discussion.

1. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER.

Burma. The British withdrew from the BILIN to the SITANG RIVER on 21 Feb. The government is leaving RANGOON. J.I.C. Comment: The SITANG RIVER is 20 miles east of PEGU, a town on the RANGOON-MANDALAY railway 50 miles northeast of RANGOON. Press reports from RANGOON, 23 Feb., indicate that the Japanese were still east of the SITANG. The report that communication with RANGOON had been lost was unfounded, but direct reports thence are infrequent, vague, and late.

Philippines. Situation unchanged.

Netherlands East Indies. J.I.C. Comment: Yesterday's report that 2,000,000 tons of oil fell into enemy hands at PLADJOE was in error. The 2,000,000 tons was intended to represent the annual capacity of the PLADJOE refinery, not stock on hand. Actually, this refinery has a daily capacity of 45,000 bbls. crude and 18,000 bbls. cracking, and it produces annually about 370,000 bbls. of aviation gasoline. There is no information as to the actual stock on hand.

Action has been taken to bring in 500 officers and men reported to have reached PADANG (1) from SINGAPORE. The evacuation of OOSTHAVEN (2) has been completed.

In a new attack on Japanese shipping near BANKA STRAIT (3), Allied bombers set one 10,000 ton ship afire and machine-gunned other vessels.

A Japanese convoy of four destroyers, one submarine, and two transports was reported to be approaching CHRISTMAS ISLAND (4), 300 miles south of SUNDA STRAIT (2) on 22 Feb.

In JAVA, MAGALANG (5), MALANG (6), and SOERABAJA (7) were bombed. Ten Allied bombers were destroyed on the ground at various fields.

Six enemy bombers are believed to have been destroyed in an Allied attack on the airfield at DEN PASAR (8), BALI. Enemy losses in the naval engagement off BALI, 19 Feb., are now believed to have been two cruisers, one destroyer, and two transports.

Enemy reinforcements are reported to have landed on TIMOR (9). J.I.C. Comment: No Portuguese resentment is shown regarding the Japanese landing in Portuguese Timor, which is excused as a consequence of previous Allied occupation.

Melanesia. J.I.C. Comment: Japanese air and naval reinforcements continue to arrive in the RABAU (10) area, which is rapidly assuming the proportions of a major advanced base.

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By RHP, NLR, Date MAR 5 1974

Of a number of Allied bombers sent to attack RABAU and GASMATA, only two were able to reach their objectives, because of bad weather and operational difficulties. The results of the attack could not be observed.

Unconfirmed reports from NOUMEA, NEW CALEDONIA, state that a Japanese force of two flying boats and thirty bombers attacked a U.S. naval force north of that place. Both flying boats and sixteen bombers were shot down, while several American planes were lost.

California. A Japanese submarine (1-8 class) surfaced off ELLWOOD (12 miles west of SANTA BARBARA) about 7:20 PWT last night and fired 25 rounds of five inch shells at the Bankline Oil Refinery, hitting at least one and probably two wells. The extent of the damage is small, but undetermined. The firing ceased abruptly, and submarine disappeared. J.I.C. Comment: This is the first hostile attack against the U.S. mainland in World War II.

2. LATIN AMERICA.

Colombia. The Assistant Chief of Staff is being sent to PANAMA to establish close cooperation with the Caribbean Defense Command.

Venezuela. American, British, and Dutch naval vessels are authorized to use Venezuelen ports, provided that American command is clearly established. The government is insistent on that point.

Brazil. The Brazilian government has demanded reparation and satisfaction from GERMANY for the sinking of two Brazilian merchantmen, threatening confiscation of German properties in retaliation.

J.I.C. Comment: These three important countries, as well as URUGUAY (Summary No. 75), seem to have adopted a firm anti-Axis policy.

Venezuela. Exportation of Venezuelan oil will be reduced about 40 percent as a result of convoying shallow-draft tankers to ARUBA and CURACAO.

3. ATLANTIC THEATER.

Submarines. J.I.C. Comment: After more than a month of comparative inactivity, U-boats are again appearing in numbers along the northern convoy routes.

German Ships. Photographic reconnaissance on the 22nd located the following German units:

At KIEL	-	GNEISENAU and NURNBERG
At WILHELMSHAVEN	-	SCHARNHORST
At BERGEN	-	ADM. SCHEER and probably PRINZ EUGEN
At TRONDHEIM	-	TIRPITZ

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Early on the 23rd one pocket battleship one cruiser, and three destroyers were reported off the coast between BERGEN and TRONDHEIM - probably the ADM. SCHEER and PRINZ EUGEN en route to join the TIRPITZ at TRONDHEIM.

4. EASTERN EUROPEAN THEATER.

No change in the situation.

5. MIDDLE EAST THEATER.

Libya. Both sides continue ground patrolling. Air activity, particularly that of the Axis, has increased. On 22 Feb., an Axis convoy of eight merchant ships, protected by a strong force of escort vessels, was observed moving south from a position 270 miles northeast of MISURATA.

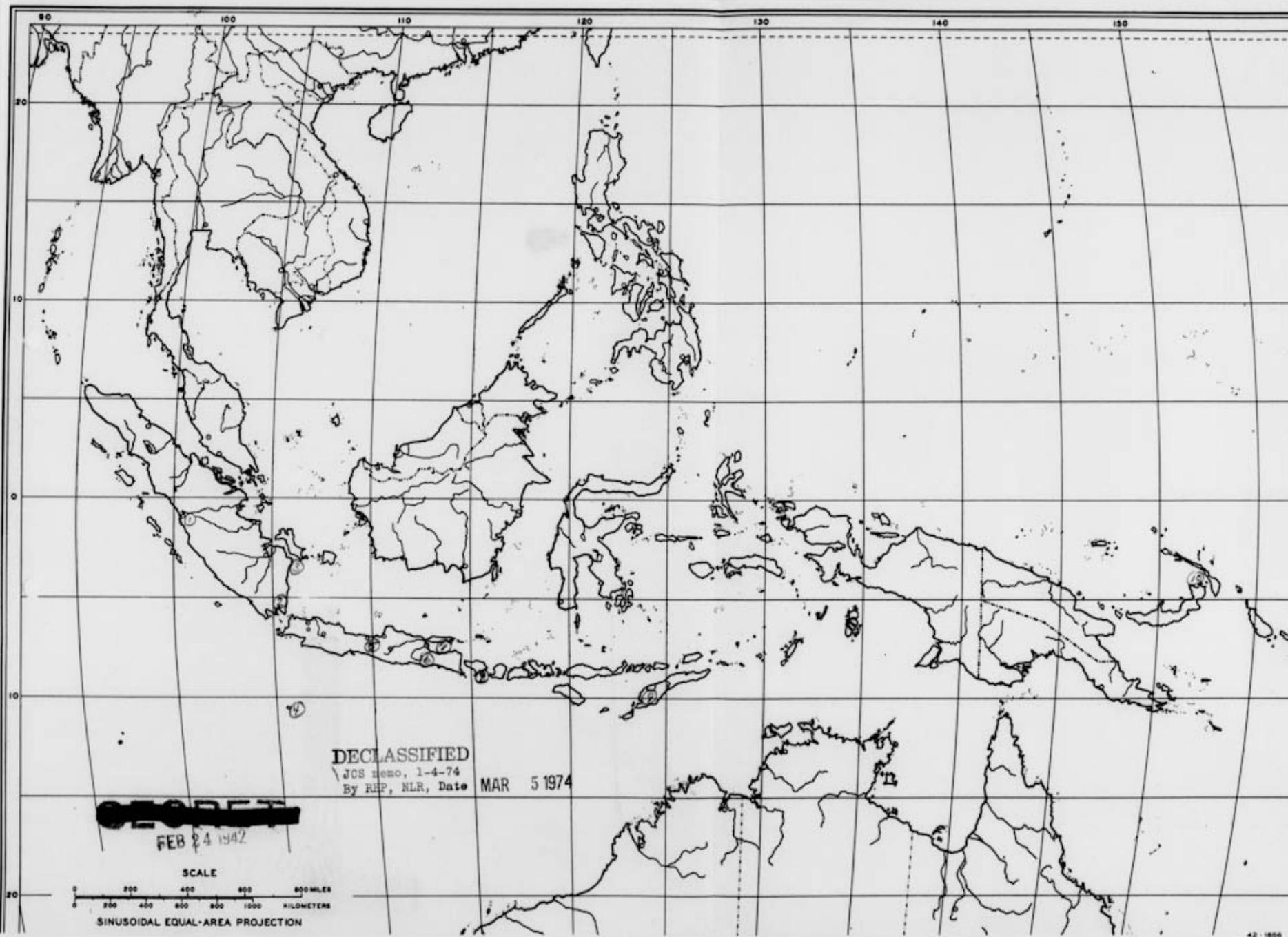
Mediterranean. The Italian Navy now has gun power numerically superior to that of the British in the EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN. The Axis air force is being augmented to a point of numerical superiority. MALTA is being neutralized under continuous bombing. Ninety percent of Axis shipping is reaching AFRICA safely. Rommel will soon be sufficiently reinforced for an Axis offensive on EGYPT. The strengthening of garrisons in the AEGEAN ISLANDS, the improvement of air fields, the assembly of landing barges and boats, and the training of troops in landing exercises are indicated as likely preliminaries for an Axis spring offensive to seize the EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN area. Aircraft could be subsequently released to the Russian front in time for a major offensive in that theater when weather permitted. J.I.C. Comment: This Committee supports this hypothesis as part of the German plans to seize key oil resources in the CAUCASUS and MIDDLE EAST in 1942.

*A. Sidney Buford III*  
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Captain, F. A.  
Asst. Secy., J.I.C.

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By RHP, NLR, Date

MAR 5 1974



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JCS memo, 1-4-74  
By REP, NLR, Date MAR 5 1974

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FEB 24 1942

SCALE  
0 200 400 600 800 1000 MILES  
0 200 400 600 800 1000 KILOMETERS  
SINUSOIDAL EQUAL-AREA PROJECTION

Regraded Unclassified

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THE JOINT BOARD  
Joint Intelligence Committee  
Washington

DAILY SUMMARY

No. 75

Copy 1 of 29.

8:00 A.M. 23 February 1942.

Distribution

THE PRESIDENT

- |  |                                    |
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| 3. Chief of Staff of the Army          | 17. Chief of Naval Operations      |
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| 11. A.C. of S., A-2, Army Air Forces   | 23. Head, Foreign Branch, O.N.I.   |
| 12. Chief, Intelligence Branch, M.I.D. | 24-25. Joint Strategic Committee   |
| 13. Secretary, Joint Board             | 26. Coordinator of Information     |
| 14. Secretariat, U.S.J.C.S.C.          | 27. Mr. Harry Hopkins              |
| 15. British Joint Staff Mission        | 28-29. J.I.C. File                 |

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JCS memo, 1-4-74  
By RHP, NLR, Date

MAR 5 1974

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NOTE: Unless there is definite indication to the contrary in the text, it may be assumed that information reported is from a competent military or naval source actually present in the area under discussion.

1. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER.

Burma. U.S. Mission personnel have retired northward from RANGOON (1), except for a small detail left to destroy property which could not be evacuated. At latest report, fighting continued in the BILIN sector (2), with no change in the situation described in Summary No. 73. Enemy concentrations at CHIENGMAI (3) and CHIENGRAI (4) presage direct attack on UPPER BURMA.

Philippines. Activity continues light. Apparently the enemy is now using CAVITE as a distributing or repair station (or both) for munitions, aircraft supplies, and torpedoes.

Netherlands East Indies. On 21 Feb., reconnaissance over the ANAMBAS ISLANDS (5) revealed the presence there of two carriers, two light cruisers, one heavy cruiser, and ten destroyers. J.I.C. Comment: This area is the rendezvous for escorts and convoys. The vessels mentioned above appear to be awaiting the arrival of transports with reinforcements for the JAVA campaign.

Our planes attacked enemy shipping in the BANKA area (6), 20 Feb., scoring four direct hits on three transports.

All of the oil installations and stocks in eastern SUMATRA were destroyed except those at PLADJOE, near PALEMBANG (7), where the refinery and 2,000,000 tons of oil fell into enemy hands. Efforts are being made to destroy this establishment by bombing. J.I.C. Comment: The PLADJOE refinery is capable of making aviation gasoline. Although the report states "tons", 2,000,000 barrels seems more probable.

The enemy attacked KALIDJATE (8) airdrome on the 20th and 21st, damaging the airfield and destroying three planes on the ground and two in the air. Our anti-aircraft shot down four Japanese bombers. Damage was slight in raids over SOERABAJA (9) and the airdrome at MANDIOEN (10).

During the night and morning of 20-21 Feb., attacks continued on Japanese troops in BALI (11). On the 19th, a naval attack on Japanese ships in this area resulted in torpedo hits on an enemy cruiser and destroyer and a gunfire hit on another cruiser. A Dutch destroyer was lost and a cruiser damaged.

Communications with KOEPANG (12) have been severed. J.I.C. Comment: TIMOR must be assumed to be in enemy hands.

Australia. In addition to losses inflicted at DARWIN, 19 Feb., two British vessels were destroyed by bombing in that general vicinity on the same day; one near CAPE FOURCROY (13), the other at WYNDHAM (14).

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By RHP, NLR, Date

MAR 5 1974

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Melanesia. There are indications of increased enemy activity in the TRUK (15)-MARSHALLS-NEW BRITAIN (16) area, particularly by air and submarine units. Air forces in NEW BRITAIN continue to receive reinforcements and naval units have been sighted in ST. GEORGE'S CHANNEL (between NEW BRITAIN and NEW IRELAND), and at GASMATA, in addition to the large force previously reported at RABAUL.

Alaska. An enemy submarine was sighted 17 miles northeast of CHERNOFSKI, (UNALASKA ISLAND) at noon yesterday. This submarine was previously sighted on 21 Feb. J.I.C. Comment: It appears that the Japanese are maintaining a constant submarine patrol in this area in order to prevent a surprise attack on JAPAN from ALASKA. This belief is strengthened by the fact that although submarines are frequently reported in the vicinity, no attacks on shipping have occurred.

2. LATIN AMERICA.

Uruguay. The dissolution of Congress will result in cancellation of the March election and in more active defense measures. Popular acquiescence is anticipated. J.I.C. Comment: President Beldomir had previously made it clear that he would not hesitate to rule by decree if such action became necessary to maintain effective cooperation with the UNITED STATES in Hemisphere defense. His action, although unconstitutional, was a bold stroke to prevent obstructive exploitation of recent Allied reverses by pro-AXIS elements. It should clear the way for more effective cooperation.

3. ATLANTIC THEATER.

Submarines. German submarines were particularly active over the week-end. Many contacts were reported and at least six Allied merchant vessels were sunk. U-boat operations extended all the way from the high latitudes, where two merchant vessels were sunk from an escorted convoy, to the northeast coast of SOUTH AMERICA, where a ship was sunk off BRITISH GUIANA. In addition, one ship was attacked and sunk in the latitude of NEW YORK, one in the FLORIDA STRAITS, one in the central CARIBBEAN, and one off TRINIDAD. Heavy loss of life is common to most of these sinkings.

*Lufw*  
German Ships. A German "pocket" battleship and a HIPPER class cruiser have been located in GRIMSTAD FJORD (south of BERGEN). The TIRPITZ remains at TRONDHEIM. A battle cruiser, believed to be the SCHARNHORST, is in the floating dock at KIEL, with the cruiser NURNBERG berthed nearby. The other battlecruiser is berthed at WILHELMSHAVEN.

4. MIDDLE EAST THEATER.

The situation is unchanged.

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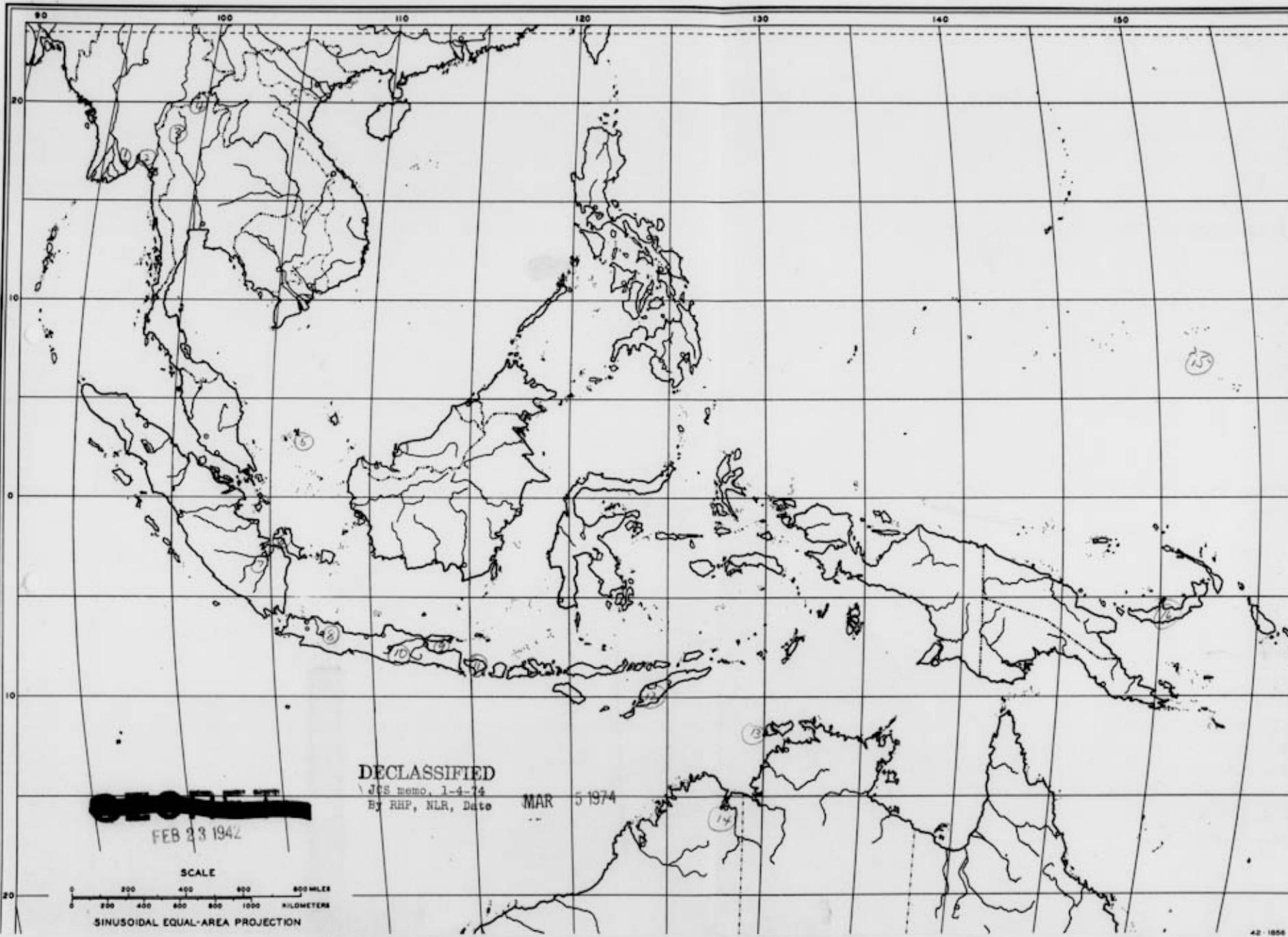
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5. EASTERN EUROPEAN THEATER.

There is no change in the situation.

*A. Sidney Buford*

A. SIDNEY BUFORD, III  
Captain, F. A.  
Asst. Secy., J.I.C.



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JFS memo, 1-4-74  
By RHP, NLR, Date MAR 5 1974

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FEB 23 1942

SCALE  
0 200 400 600 800 MILES  
0 200 400 600 800 1000 KILOMETERS  
SINUSOIDAL EQUAL-AREA PROJECTION

Regraded Unclassified

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THE JOINT BOARD  
Joint Intelligence Committee  
Washington

DAILY SUMMARY

No. 74

Copy 1 of 29.

8:00 A.M. 22 February 1942.

Distribution

THE PRESIDENT

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| 3. Chief of Staff of the Army          | 17. Chief of Naval Operations      |
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| 5. Deputy Chief of Staff               | 19. Chief, Bureau of Aeronautics   |
| 6. Deputy Chief of Staff for Air       | 20. Asst. C.O.S. Cominch (Plans)   |
| 7-9. Assistant Chief of Staff, W.P.D.  | 21. Commandant, U.S.M.C.           |
| 10. Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2      | 22. Director, Naval Intelligence   |
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| 13. Secretary, Joint Board             | 26. Coordinator of Information     |
| 14. Secretariat, U.S.:J.C.S.C.         | 27. Mr. Harry Hopkins              |
| 15. British Joint Staff Mission        | 28-29. J.I.C. File                 |

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JCS memo, 1-4-74  
By RHP, NLR, Date

MAR 5 1974

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THE JOINT BOARD  
Joint Intelligence Committee  
Washington

NOTE: Unless there is definite indication to the contrary in the text, it may be assumed that information reported is from a competent military or naval source actually present in the area under discussion.

1. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER.

Burma. J.I.C. Comment: BASSEIN (1), in the delta of the IRRAWADDY 100 miles west of RANGOON, was bombed heavily, which may indicate that a hostile landing in that area is impending. There is no report of developments on the BILIN RIVER front (2).

Philippines. Artillery fire against the forts has ceased. All other activity is very light, except for hostile aviation. There has been no enemy infiltration since 2,000 were killed within our lines during the three weeks ending 17 Feb. The enemy is apparently awaiting reinforcements. Our morale is high.

Netherlands East Indies. J.I.C. Comment: There is no further report on the progress of fighting at BALI or TIMOR, or of new developments elsewhere. It is believed that two Japanese divisions are now present in southern SUMATRA. KENDARI (southeastern CELEBES) has supplanted DAVAO (southern MINDANAO) as the principal Japanese base in eastern INDONESIA.

Australia. The damage done at DARWIN is now known to include the loss of one destroyer and six merchant ships, severe damage to two merchant ships, and minor damage to six other vessels. Twelve Allied planes were lost in combat and nine were destroyed on the ground. Five, possibly ten, enemy planes were shot down. The Australians have ordered the demolition of an emergency airfield south of DARWIN, and of three other airfields on the coast to the east. J.I.C. Comment: The effects of this raid indicate DARWIN'S vulnerability.

Melanesia. Reconnaissance at RABAU, 18 Feb., revealed the presence there of four light cruisers, one aircraft carrier, one oiler, one mine-layer, and twelve merchant vessels. This is a larger force than had been previously reported.

2. LATIN AMERICA.

General. J.I.C. Comment: Allied reverses in general and the submarine attack on ARUBA in particular have had a depressing psychological effect in SOUTH AMERICA. Particular apprehension is expressed in BRAZIL, CUBA, and COSTA RICA. The attitude of BOLIVIA toward the expulsion of Axis diplomats is wavering. In URUGUAY the President has found it expedient to dissolve Congress. It is reported that ARGENTINA and CHILE

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By RHP, NLR, Date

MAR 5 1974

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have formed a neutrality bloc similar to that established by SPAIN and PORTUGAL. J.I.C. Comment: Latin American solidarity with the UNITED STATES is premised upon Allied command of adjacent waters. Only a practical demonstration of strength will alleviate current misgivings. Fear grips the hearts of those with little faith.

3. ATLANTIC THEATER.

Dutch West Indies. Local authorities are greatly concerned over the vulnerability of the LAKE MARICAIBO-ARUBA-CURACAO tanker route. The special shallow draft tankers used on this route are considered irreplaceable, and they have suffered a loss of almost 10 percent to date. The refineries in ARUBA and CURACAO are totally dependent upon these ships for their crude oil supply.

Martinique. A German submarine landed a hospital case at FORT-DE-FRANCE yesterday and departed shortly thereafter. J.I.C. Comment: This is permissible under international law. There is no evidence to confirm reports that enemy aircraft or submarines are basing on the FRENCH WEST INDIES.

German Ships. Aircraft reconnaissance on the morning of 21 Feb. revealed an enemy force of two heavy units, three cruisers, and an undetermined number of destroyers steaming on a northerly course about 120 miles NNW of HELGOLAND. J.I.C. Comment: The heavy units are probably the two "pocket" battleships. It is quite possible that they are en route to TRONDHEIM to join the TIRPITZ, which, on 20 Feb., was observed in TRONDHEIM FJORD steaming slowly on a northeasterly course.

French Ships. The French battleship DUNKERQUE, damaged by the British at MERS-EL-KEBIR in July 1940, has arrived under her own power at the principal French naval base at TOULON. J.I.C. Comment: The departure of the DUNKERQUE from MERS-EL-KEBIR was reported in J.I.C. Summary No. 72.

4. MIDDLE EAST THEATER.

Both sides are carrying out patrol activities in the unoccupied zone between the British line GAZALA-HACHEIM and the Axis positions MECHILITMIMI.

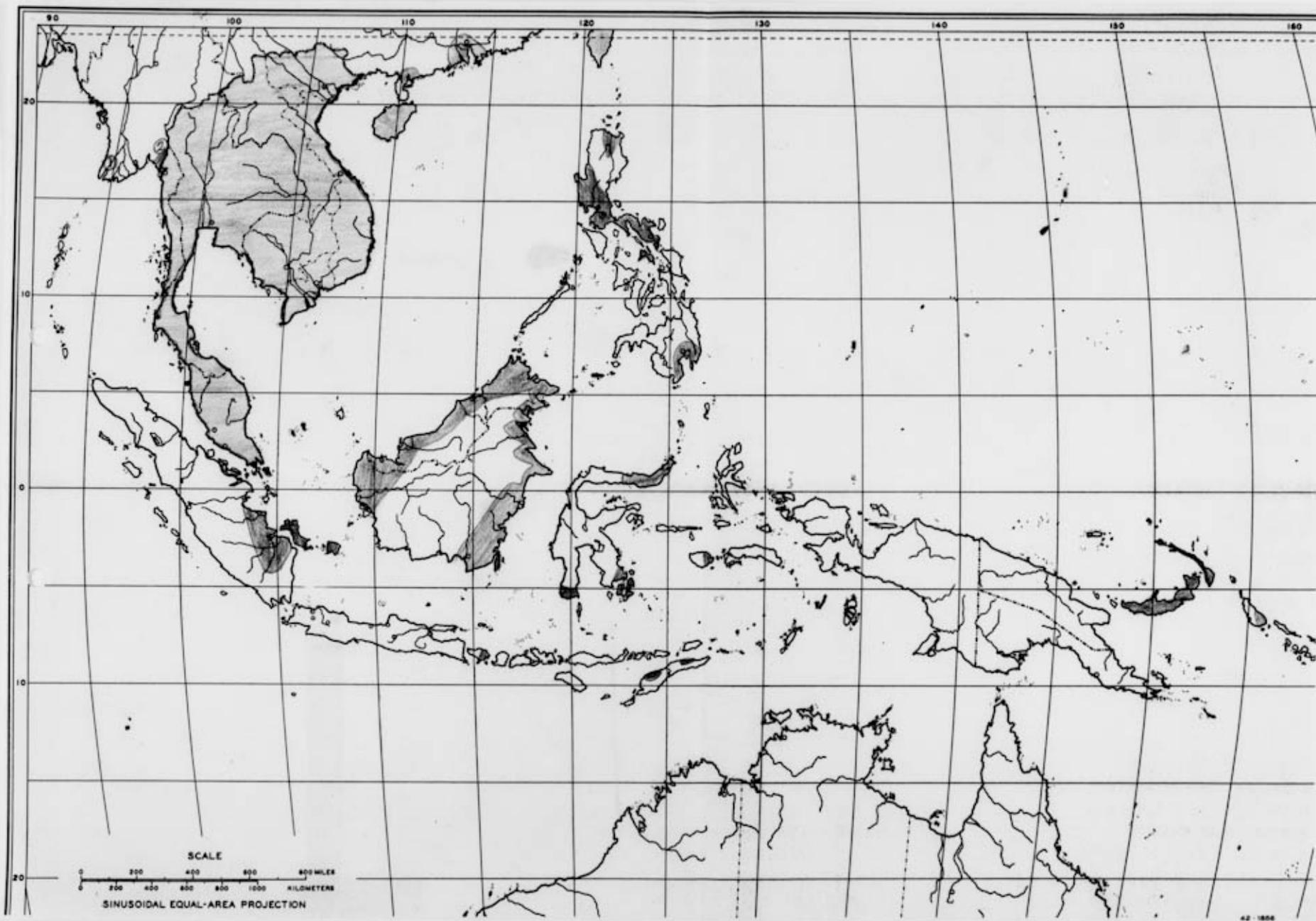
An unconfirmed report from ANKARA states that General Rommel has been ordered from LIBYA to RUSSIA. J.I.C. Comment: If true, this would indicate an Axis decision to delay a renewal of the Libyan offensive.

5. EASTERN EUROPEAN THEATER.

The situation along the front remains unchanged. It is reliably reported, however, that Russian troops in the CAUCASUS are making extensive preparations to meet the anticipated German attempt to reach Caucasian oil by land and by the BLACK SEA.

*A. Sidney Buford III*  
A. SIDNEY BUFORD, III  
Captain, F. A.  
Asst. Secy., J.I.C.

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THE JOINT BOARD  
Joint Intelligence Committee  
Washington

DAILY SUMMARY

No. 73

Copy 1 of 29.

8:00 A.M. 21 February 1942.

Distribution

THE PRESIDENT

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|--|------------------------------------|
| 2. Secretary of War                    | 16. Secretary of the Navy          |
| 3. Chief of Staff of the Army          | 17. Chief of Naval Operations      |
| 4. Chief of Staff, G.H.Q.              | 18. Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Fleet |
| 5. Deputy Chief of Staff               | 19. Chief, Bureau of Aeronautics   |
| 6. Deputy Chief of Staff for Air       | 20. Asst. C.O.S. Cominch (Plans)   |
| 7-9. Assistant Chief of Staff, W.P.D.  | 21. Commandant, U.S.M.C.           |
| 10. Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2      | 22. Director, Naval Intelligence   |
| 11. A.C. of S., A-2, Army Air Forces   | 23. Head, Foreign Branch, O.N.I.   |
| 12. Chief, Intelligence Branch, M.I.D. | 24-25. Joint Strategic Committee   |
| 13. Secretary, Joint Board             | 26. Coordinator of Information     |
| 14. Secretariat, U.S.J.C.S.C.          | 27. Mr. Harry Hopkins              |
| 15. British Joint Staff Mission        | 28-29. J.I.C. File                 |

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\ JCS memo, 1-4-74  
By RHP, NLR, Date

MAR 5 1974

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THE JOINT BOARD  
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NOTE: Unless there is definite indication to the contrary in the text, it may be assumed that information reported is from a competent military or naval source actually present in the area under discussion.

1. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

Alaska - Siberia. The Alaskan Defense Command anticipates an attack on the ALEUTIAN ISLANDS early in the spring, to prevent aid to RUSSIA and to facilitate a Japanese attack on the MARITIME PROVINCES.

China. Reliable Chinese sources state that one Japanese division has been withdrawn from the vicinity of ICHANG to HANKOW, and that 10,000 troops have been ordered from SHANGHAI to HANKOW, of whom 3,000 have arrived at the latter place. Another drive on CHANGSHA may be impending.

The U.S.S. TUTUILA, now at CHUNGKING, is being turned over to the Chinese Government. J.I.C. Comment: This marks the end of the Yangtze Patrol.

Indo-China. Chinese sources state that 20,000 tons of ammunition, including some French-owned, are being shipped from SAIGON for use in BURMA.

Burma. At latest report (20 February) heavy fighting continued on the BILIN RIVER (1). The British continued to hold the river line in the center, but the Japanese had succeeded in crossing on both flanks. The British were counterattacking in an effort to restore the line, but the issue was in doubt.

A large, heavily escorted convoy has been reported off the BURMA Coast. A direct attack on RANGOON (2) by sea, while defense forces are engaged on the BILIN front, may be impending.

Philippines. Situation unchanged.

Netherlands East Indies. Air activity over JAVA continues on a major scale. SEMPALAK airfield, near BUITENZONG (3), ANDIR airfield, BANDOENG (4), and SOERABAJA (5), were attacked on the 19th, with appreciable losses on both sides. Yesterday (20 February) ANDIR and KALIDJATI (both near BANDOENG) were heavily bombed. J.I.C. Comment: This heavy enemy air activity throughout JAVA aims at the complete destruction of all air opposition and presages a landing operation.

An enemy force estimated at 2 cruisers, 4 or 5 destroyers, and 4 transports arrived off southeast BALI (6) on the night of the 18th. It was attacked throughout the 19th by planes with heavy bombs, resulting in 3 direct hits on one or more cruisers, two direct hits on transports, and 8 near misses on destroyers. In addition 1 cruiser and 1 transport were hit by light bombs. In spite of this attack, the enemy succeeded in landing forces estimated at one regiment, at two points northeast and

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By RHP, NLR, Date

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south of DEN PASAR and is believed to have occupied the airfield. A Dutch communique states that United Nations naval forces, including submarines, launched an attack against enemy ships on the evening of the 19th. The Japanese ships withdrew at daylight of the 20th. These operations were accompanied by heavy fighter activity, in which the enemy suffered severe losses. Our losses were 5 fighters, 2 dive bombers, and 5 other bombers destroyed on the ground while refueling at MALANG (7), JAVA.

A convoy of 17 ships, including 2 cruiser escorts, departed from SINDJAI (8), southern CELEBES, on the morning of the 20th, probably for BALI (6) or TIMOR (9).

Reports from Tokyo state that Japanese troops landed near DILLI, PORTUGUESE TIMOR, in addition to the landing previously reported near KOEPANG, DUTCH TIMOR.

Australia. Damage caused by the raid on DARWIN (10), 19 February, was very heavy, but details are lacking because of poor communications. Fire fighting was made impossible by failure of the water supply. All hangers at the RAAF and civil aerodromes were demolished. Two American planes were destroyed and seven damaged. In addition, five ships were destroyed (instead of two, as reported yesterday). Casualties were light.

Melanesia. There are indications that the base facilities now under construction at RABAU (11) will be completed by early March. Japanese air and naval reinforcements continue to arrive in NEW BRITAIN.

## 2. ATLANTIC THEATER

German Ships. There is no Admiralty confirmation of press reports that the SCHEER and HIPPER are at sea in company with the TIRPITZ. Reconnaissance located the TIRPITZ close off the coast of NORWAY, 19 February. At that time no mention was made of accompanying heavy units.

## 3. WESTERN EUROPEAN THEATER

J.I.C. Comment: The recent conference between Franco and Salazar indicates that SPAIN appreciates fully her precarious economic situation and will, if possible, avoid war.

## 4. MIDDLE EAST THEATER

Following the reconnaissance in force previously reported, Rommel left a covering force along the line GAZALA - HACHEIM. Apparently he has concentrated the bulk of his troops south and slightly west of Derna.

## 5. EASTERN EUROPEAN THEATER

German counterattacks in the DONETS area of the UKRAINE have met with little success, partially because of a temporary thaw. Elsewhere the

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situation is unchanged, with heavy fighting in progress in the center and north. Deep snow in some places and thaw in others have probably been responsible for the recent inactivity on the Eastern European front.

*Ludwell L. Montague*

LUDWELL L. MONTAGUE  
Major, Cavalry  
Secretary, J.I.C.

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ANNEX

J.I.C. Summary No. 73

OBSERVATIONS BASED ON AERIAL COMBAT  
EXPERIENCE IN THE FAR EAST

A bomber pilot just returned from Java makes the following observations regarding the quality of American planes and on Japanese bombing technique:

1. The "Flying Fortress" (B 17-E) has performed superbly against Japanese aircraft and anti-aircraft opposition. It has climb, speed, and, above all, is able to protect itself against Japanese pursuit. On several occasions numerous hits by aircraft and anti-aircraft fire have failed to bring it down, primarily because of its sturdy construction.

2. The P-40 is far superior to the Japanese Type O fighter in firepower, durability, speed, and climb. The Type O is the more maneuverable, being lighter, but is also the more vulnerable because of its lack of sufficient armor.

3. In attacking surface vessels, Japanese bombers come over in waves. After the final wave has completed its attack and when the ship has ceased its evasive maneuvers, a lone "sleeper" plane sneaks in and releases its bomb. It was by this method that the U.S.S. HOUSTON was hit during the engagement in Macassar Strait.

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DAILY SUMMARY

No. 72

Copy 1 of 29.

8:00 A.M. 20 February 1942.

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NOTE: Unless there is definite indication to the contrary in the text, it may be assumed that information reported is from a competent military or naval source actually present in the area under discussion.

1. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

General. Chinese sources state that Japanese leaders are determined that SINGAPORE shall not be "another HANKOW." The significance of the allusion to HANKOW is that the policy of limited objectives failed in CHINA and that, in the light of that experience, the Japanese set no limit upon the extension of present operations. Offensives against both INDIA and AUSTRALIA should, therefore, be anticipated. J.I.C. Comment: Although the Japanese may not be able to conduct both offensives simultaneously, further offensive operations after the consolidation of the "Barrier" should be anticipated.

India. A competent observer states that, although there is a solidification of anti-British sentiment in INDIA, this should not be interpreted as a desire for defeat of the United Nations. Specific Indian objectives are a promise of self-government and an All-Indian executive council to the Viceroy.

Burma - Thailand. The British must hold in southern BURMA if all supplies now at RANGOON (1) are to be evacuated successfully.

J.I.C. Comment: There is no direct report from BURMA on the progress of operations there. Contrary to an inference from press reports in yesterday's Summary, despatches from LONDON report heavy fighting on the BILIN RIVER on the 18th. There is no indication of the outcome except in press despatches (RANGOON, 19 February), which are contradictory. One report states that the Japanese have reached KYAIK-TO, 15 miles northwest of BILIN (2) and 25 miles east of PEGU (3). Fighting is also in progress on the northern frontier of THAILAND. Chinese sources claim that Chinese forces are pursuing the enemy toward CHIENGRAI (4).

Philippines. Situation unchanged.

Netherlands East Indies. BANDOENG (5) was attacked by 12 Japanese bombers and 20 fighters, 18 February, causing some damage. The oil fields at TJEPOE (6), eastern JAVA, were raided also, with unknown result. Twenty-five bombers and two fighters attacked SOERABAJA (7), hitting one Dutch ship and sinking an old submarine. American fighters engaged the enemy, destroying five bombers and one fighter at the loss of one American plane.

A TOKYO broadcast announces a Japanese landing in the vicinity of KOEPANG (8) J.I.C. Comment: This report is unconfirmed from ABDA sources as yet, but conforms to expectations. The importance of KOEPANG as a station on the air route from DARWIN to SOERABAJA has been indicated repeatedly.

Australia. The Japanese made two air attacks on shipping and airfields at DARWIN, 19 February. The first was made by 27 bombers, escorted by fighters; the second by 21 unescorted bombers. At least two ships, including a destroyer, were lost, and at least three others were damaged severely. Damage to the airfields is unknown.

J.I.C. Comment: This attack and preceding aerial operations demonstrate skillful technique on the part of the enemy. Shipping at DARWIN included the convoy turned back from KOEPANG after prompt discovery and attack in the TIMOR SEA, and presumably kept under reconnaissance thereafter. The enemy fighters must have been carrier-borne, since the distance to AMBOINA, the nearest land base, exceeds their radius.

Mandates. Enemy air activity in the MARSHALLS is increasing. A U. S. submarine has sunk a 5,000-ton enemy merchantman.

Wake Island. There is considerable shore development at WAKE, although no important forces are in evidence there.

West Coast. An enemy submarine was attacked 100 miles west of SANTA CRUZ, CALIFORNIA, without positive results.

## 2. AMERICAN THEATER

Sault Sainte Marie Locks. J.I.C. Comment: The destruction of the SOO Canal locks would practically paralyze American arms production. A combination attack by parachute troops and airborne engineer demolition crews landing on the ice above and below the locks is quite possible today. A well-coordinated defense, including ground troops, interceptor pursuit, aircraft warning net, and DERAX Station is indicated.

## 3. ATLANTIC THEATER

Submarines. There is evidence of an increasing concentration of submarines in the CARIBBEAN, with a probability of five in the ARUBA-TRINIDAD area, possibly one south of MONA PASSAGE, and one near the WINDWARD PASSAGE. Another was sighted well north of the LEEWARD ISLANDS on a SW heading.

Aruba. J.I.C. Comment: Notwithstanding earlier reports, there was no shelling of ARUBA yesterday, and no ships were torpedoed in its vicinity. Air coverage and sea escorts have been established for all traffic in the vicinity of ARUBA and CURACAO.

Trinidad. It is reported that two merchant vessels were torpedoed during the night of the 18th in TRINIDAD HARBOR. Both ships remain afloat. J.I.C. Comment: A most audacious attack, if perpetrated by a submarine, as the depth of water in the harbor and in its immediate approaches will not permit a submarine to submerge.

Norway. German aircraft strength in NORWAY has been augmented recently by 6 to 9 "F.W. 200" (Condor) patrol planes, a group of 36 Messerschmidt 109's and a group of 36 Messerschmidt 110's. The Messerschmidts

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escorted the German ships on their move from BREST, having been stationed in that port previously. Their transfer to NORWAY may indicate a possible move to Norwegian waters of important German naval units.

At noon 19 February, the TIRPITZ was sighted on a NE course 20 miles off the Norwegian Coast, at VIGTEN. J.I.C. Comment: It is assumed that the TIRPITZ is engaged in routine training operations.

J.I.C. Comment: The movement of the German heavy units from BREST to NORTH SEA ports operates to the immediate advantage of the Allies and simplifies the task of guarding against a sortie of the German Fleet.

North Africa. In the early morning of 19 February, the French battleship DUNKERQUE, two destroyers, and two submarines left the port of MERS-EL-KEBIR for an unknown destination. The French destroyers KERSAINT, CID, and ALCYON had already departed from ALGIERS. During this period there was an interruption of telephone communications between ALGIERS and MOROCCO. J.I.C. Comment: While the DUNKERQUE has long been expected to leave for drydocking purposes and to repair fire control equipment, a move of any important units of the French fleet must, at this time, be viewed with suspicion. This applies equally as well to activity at MARTINIQUE.

4. MIDDLE EAST THEATER

British fighter planes have been transferred from EL ADEM to airfields further east. As of 18 February, British patrolling near Axis positions constituted the only ground activity in LIBYA. J.I.C. Comment: There was no official communique from CAIRO yesterday and last night even press news was lacking.

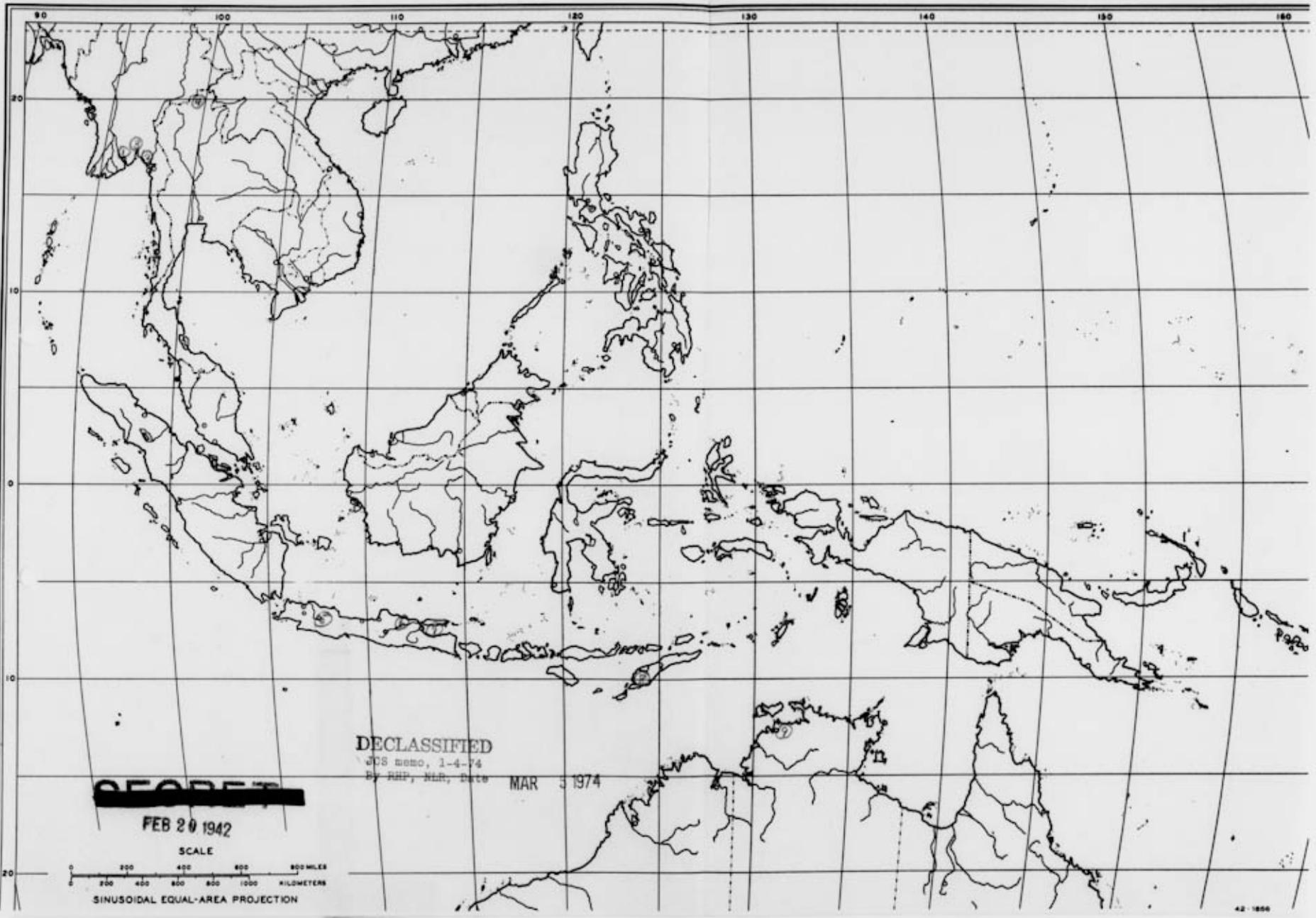
5. EASTERN EUROPEAN THEATER

J.I.C. Comment: Although no official information has been received, there are rumors that the Russian forces have made substantial gains in the area generally west of MOSCOW.

*Ludwell L. Montague*

LUDWELL L. MONTAGUE  
Major, Cavalry  
Secretary, J.I.C.

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FEB 20 1942

SCALE

0 200 400 600 800 MILES  
0 200 400 600 800 1000 KILOMETERS

SINUSOIDAL EQUAL-AREA PROJECTION

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By RHP, NLR, Date MAR 5 1974

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DAILY SUMMARY

No. 71

Copy 1 of 29.

8:00 A.M. 19 February 1942.

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1. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

Manchuria. A large underground airdrome is being rushed to completion at CHENGTUNG, 200 miles west of HARBIN. J.I.C. Comment: This activity would seem to indicate that the Japanese anticipate major operations in this area this year. Such an airdrome threatens CHITA, a "bottleneck" in Russian communications with the Far East.

Burma. There are continued indications of increasing Japanese reinforcement for a decisive offensive against BURMA. J.I.C. Comment: Although there is no mention of any fighting, a British communique states that Japanese troops have crossed the BILIN RIVER. The British probably occupied that line only to cover withdrawal to the more considerable SITTANG RIVER. In the latter position they would not be exposed to hostile landings in their rear, but they would be only 20 miles east of the RANGOON-MANDALAY railroad at PEGU, which is 50 miles north of RANGOON. The evacuation of civilians from RANGOON has begun.

Philippines. LUZON: Supported by heavier artillery concentrations, the Japanese troops in BATAAN are being regrouped. We have captured some of the enemy materiel and other equipment. CAVITE batteries continue to shell FORT FRANK. Our stock of field artillery ammunition is rapidly becoming exhausted. MINDANAO: No change, except that we are strengthening the area by adding certain key officers.

Netherlands East Indies. American bombers are believed to have sunk one large and one small Japanese transport off BANKA ISLAND. American fighters carrying light bombs shot down four Japanese fighters which intercepted them near JAVA and then continued on their mission, bombing the airfield at PALEMBANG. Twenty-one Japanese planes attacked SOERABAJA, causing little damage, but losing five bombers to Allied counteraction. KOEPANG (TIMOR) was also bombed by the enemy.

J.I.C. Comment: There continue to be strong indications of an early landing attack on TIMOR.

A serious labor problem has developed in the ports of JAVA, native labor taking flight from cities to avoid bombings. J.I.C. Comment: This parallels previous experience at RANGOON.

Australia. DARWIN was raided by Japanese planes.

The U.S.A.T. HOLBROOK (ex PRESIDENT TAFT) was not sunk. J.I.C. Comment: She was reported torpedoed off AUSTRALIA. (Summary No. 68).

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Melanesia. The concentration of enemy ships off RABAUL has increased and it is estimated that one division is there now. PORT MORESBY is the supposed objective of this force, although LAE and SALAMUA may be occupied first. Although 6 to 8 squadrons of planes are at RABAUL, only minor air activity is reported, suggesting conservation of gasoline for impending operations. J.I.C. Comment: LAE and SALAMUA are on the northeast coast of NEW GUINEA. PORT MORESBY is opposite them on the southeast coast.

General. There are indications that Japanese submarine activity will increase along the routes of supply to JAVA from AUSTRALIA and the INDIAN OCEAN.

Results obtained by Japanese air attacks of recent date have been markedly inferior to those of the first month of the war. In view of the very heavy and continuous air operations, with consequent loss of pilots, it is believed that the quality of available pilots is deteriorating.

Postscript. Four cruisers and two transports have been sighted (at dawn, 18 February) about 70 miles northwest of BALI. Their objective appears to be the airport on that Island. J.I.C. Comment: BALI is adjacent to JAVA on the east. Its seizure would advance preparations for the attack on JAVA believed to be impending.

2. LATIN AMERICA.

Aruba. The Caribbean Defense Command has established an air base at ARUBA from which light and heavy bombers are operating against Axis submarines. The U.S.A.T. GIBBENS is being held in port awaiting the arrival of a naval convoy from PUERTO RICO.

A German torpedo which had beached itself at ARUBA exploded while being dismantled. It killed four Dutch officers and men and injured others. J.I.C. Comment: Lives seem to have been unnecessarily sacrificed and important information about enemy weapons lost owing to work by hasty and inexperienced personnel.

Costa Rica. Julio Lopez Masagosa, a Spanish Falangist and suspected Nazi agent who was interned at the outbreak of war in the Pacific, has been released, apparently through influence exerted on and by the Chief of Police. The Minister of War is alarmed at the prospect of well-organized Fifth Column activity, and urgently requests arms and ammunition.

Chile. The government has rejected Japanese demands for manganese, nitrate, and copper, despite accompanying threats of submarine attack.

3. ATLANTIC THEATER

French Guiana. It is reported that enemy submarines have been refueling up river at PORT OF MANA, FRENCH GUIANA, and this is substantiated in part by reports of an unusual movement of food and fuel from CAYENNE to MANA. J.I.C. Comment: It is believed that the U-boats now operating in the CARIBBEAN have arrangements for getting fuel and supplies after crossing the ocean.

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Mediterranean. British naval aircraft, presumably armed with torpedoes, attacked an enemy force of 4 cruisers accompanied by destroyers 85 miles east of SICILY on the morning of 16 February. Hits were claimed on 2 cruisers and a destroyer. One of the cruisers hit was on fire aft and losing speed. Subsequently a British submarine attacked a formation of 2 heavy cruisers entering the STRAITS OF MESSINA and obtained two torpedo hits on one of them. The safe arrival of important convoys in the Mediterranean with the loss of only two merchantmen has been reported in Admiralty announcements, thus refuting Italian claims of having sunk 9 ships out of a MALTA convoy.

4. MIDDLE EAST THEATER

As of 18 February, all Axis columns participating in the reconnaissance of the 16th had returned to the enemy main position.

5. EASTERN EUROPEAN THEATER

The Russians claim continued advances in the northern sector, south of LENINGRAD.

Our M/A at London states that there have been increased air activities in FINLAND. He feels that German airdromes on the Finnish front may point toward air operations against supply lines through ARCHANGEL and MURMANSK. J.I.C. Comment: Even if FINLAND desired to reach an understanding with RUSSIA, military necessity and a strengthened belief in a German victory would preclude any such agreement.

*Ludwell L. Montague*

LUDWELL L. MONTAGUE  
Major, Cavalry  
Secretary, J.I.C.

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DAILY SUMMARY

No. 70

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8:00 A.M. 18 February 1942.

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NOTE: Unless there is definite indication to the contrary in the text, it may be assumed that information reported is from a competent military or naval source actually present in the area under discussion.

1. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

Burma - Thailand. Air activity on both sides is confined to close support of ground troops. Units of the Japanese Air Force are returning to airdromes in northern THAILAND, however. Bombers and fighters are being based at CHIENGMAI and other fighters are based at LAMPANG. J.I.C. Comment: The situation in BURMA is considered critical. There are indications of constant Japanese air and ground reinforcement. The fall of SINGAPORE has released strong forces for operations elsewhere.

Philippines. The arrival of additional enemy reinforcements in LUZON is indicated. They include new air units and a large convoy which has arrived in SUBIC BAY, where the Japanese are now using OLONGAPO as a base. Bombing and artillery concentrations are increasing.

Netherlands East Indies. By the occupation of PALEMBANG, DJAMBI, and LAHAT, the Japanese will have the use of three major airfields in southern SUMATRA. DJAMBI (125 miles northwest of PALEMBANG and 50 miles from the coast) was occupied 16 February. LAHAT had not yet been occupied at latest report. J.I.C. Comment: PALEMBANG and LAHAT are approximately 240 miles northwest of BATAVIA.

Japanese planes have attacked several small islands in SUNDA STRAIT (between SUMATRA and JAVA).

Enemy planes reconnoitred DOBO ISLAND (approximately 425 miles ESE of AMBOINA).

Australia. A convoy en route from DARWIN to KOEPANG was attacked by 35 bombers and 9 patrol bombers. The enemy effort was directed primarily at the U.S.S. HOUSTON, which was not damaged. Although the attack lasted an hour, it resulted in only slight damage to one vessel.

Melanesia. Enemy planes reconnoitred PORT MORESBY and BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND.

Japanese Navy. The Japanese submarine, I-61, which was sunk off KYUSHU, 2 October, has been raised.

2. ATLANTIC THEATER

Submarines. The German U-boat attack on ARUBA and CURACAO resulted in the loss of six shallow-draft tankers and damage to one seagoing tanker. Two of these ships were torpedoed while at anchor, one while alongside a wharf, and two outside the entrance to LAKE MARACAIBO, VENEZUELA. No damage or casualties occurred ashore. It is believed that at least three

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submarines were engaged in this attack. Three successful counterattacks by aircraft are reported, but details are lacking.

J.I.C. Comment: The sighting of a submarine proceeding in a NW direction off the north coast of BRITISH GUIANA and of two other submarines 10 miles north of PORT OF SPAIN, TRINIDAD, suggests the possibility that supply facilities are available for these craft on the FRENCH GUIANA coast.

German Ships. The SCHARNHORST has been located at WILHELMSHAVEN and the GNEISENAU and PRINZ EUGEN at BRUNS BUTTEL (at the mouth of the ELBE on the north bank).

3. WESTERN EUROPE.

Our M/A at MADRID reports that the recent Franco-Salazar meeting at SEVILLE had as its order of business the formation of a Spanish-Portuguese neutrality front. J.I.C. Comment: There can be little doubt that any such "neutrality front" will be more favorable to the Axis than to the Allies.

4. MIDDLE EAST THEATER

Axis task forces have been moving eastward for the past several days. On 16 February, Rommel made a reconnaissance in force with three columns. The north column (40 tanks) advanced to a point nine miles west of GAZALA. The center column (40 tanks) reached a point seven miles south of TEMRED. The south column (28 tanks) progressed to an area about forty miles south-east of MEKILI. When British forward elements made contact with these three columns, the Germans withdrew. This Axis action not only served the purpose of determining the contour of the British defense, but also diverted Royal Air Force attention from convoys reported en route from Greek Islands to LIBYA.

5. EASTERN EUROPEAN THEATER

The situation is unchanged.

*Ludwell L. Montague*  
LUDWELL L. MONTAGUE  
Major, Cavalry  
Secretary, J.I.C.

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ANNEX

J.I.C. Summary No. 70

AN APPRECIATION OF GERMAN INTENTIONS  
IN THE MIDDLE EAST

By M/A Cairo

Substantiating evidence of an Axis attack in the Middle East is furnished by the following: increased shipping to Tripoli; the resolute defense of LIBYA; the replacement of aircraft losses in LIBYA amounting to over 500 planes; the arrival of reinforcements for General Rommel in LIBYA; the continuous aerial bombardment of MALTA; the retention of a large amount of aircraft in the Eastern Mediterranean despite reverses on Eastern Front in Russia; landing exercises practiced in AEGEAN Areas; the concentration of air forces in the PELOPONESE; the construction of landing barges in Greece and plans for an increased Eastern Mediterranean Air Force which already numbers over 800 planes.

The extent of any Axis operations in the Mediterranean will be dependent upon the amount of troops Hitler feels can be spared from the German offensive against the Russian Army. However, the conquest of IRAQ and IRAN offers the following rich rewards; the severance of line of communication between the CASPIAN SEA and the PERSIAN GULF; the rich oil fields of IRAN and IRAQ; and an Axis controlled RED SEA. //

The entrance of the United States into active participation of the War and the failure of the German Army to decisively defeat the Russian Forces must bring to Hitler the realization that he will eventually lose the war. This is likely to produce a decision to ask for peace terms at the full tide of conquest when he will hold the maximum amount of conquered territory and his armed forces still remain intact. This decision may cause him to decide upon holding OREL-LENINGRAD line with a relatively light force simultaneously striking heavily from the UKRAINE with ROSTOV, STALINGRAD, and finally the CAUCASUS as objectives. To strengthen his hand at the peace table he may stage an invasion of EGYPT, attack IRAQ and IRAN and thus threaten CAUCASIA with a southern envelopment.

June 1st is the earliest possible date for a German drive against the Russian Army. While the operations in the Mediterranean Area can be arranged to begin by April 1st. Thus it would be possible to use the same air support for both offensives. //

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THE JOINT BOARD  
Joint Intelligence Committee  
Washington

DAILY SUMMARY

No. 69

Copy 1 of 29.

8:00 A.M. 17 February 1942.

Distribution

THE PRESIDENT

- |  |                                    |
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| 2. Secretary of War                    | 16. Secretary of the Navy          |
| 3. Chief of Staff of the Army          | 17. Chief of Naval Operations      |
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| 6. Deputy Chief of Staff for Air       | 20. Asst. C.O.S. Cominch (Plans)   |
| 7-9. Assistant Chief of Staff, W.P.D.  | 21. Commandant, U.S.M.C.           |
| 10. Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2      | 22. Director, Naval Intelligence   |
| 11. A.C. of S., A-2, Army Air Forces   | 23. Head, Foreign Branch, O.N.I.   |
| 12. Chief, Intelligence Branch, M.I.D. | 24-25. Joint Strategic Committee   |
| 13. Secretary, Joint Board             | 26. Coordinator of Information     |
| 14. Secretariat, U.S.J.C.S.C.          | 27. Mr. Harry Hopkins              |
| 15. British Joint Staff Mission        | 28-29. J.I.C. File                 |

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JCS memo, 1-4-74  
By RHP, NLR, Date

MAR 5 1974

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THE JOINT BOARD  
Joint Intelligence Committee  
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NOTE: Unless there is definite indication to the contrary in the text, it may be assumed that information reported is from a competent military or naval source actually present in the area under discussion.

1. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

Indian Ocean. Two submarines have been sighted in the GULF OF OMAN (entrance to the PERSIAN GULF). A Danish ship has been sunk 60 miles south of COCHIN (at the southern extremity of the west coast of INDIA).

Burma. The British have withdrawn from the THATON area to the line of the BILIN RIVER. J.I.C. Comment: The BILIN is 30 miles north of THATON and 50 miles south of PEGU, the rail junction through which supplies for CHINA pass in transit from RANGOON to MANDALAY. The River cannot be compared to the SALWEEN as an obstacle. Emphasis is placed upon the transition from jungle to bush country, but this change will reduce protection from dive bombing without impeding enemy infiltration.

Singapore. The War Office believes that only an inconsiderable number of men were evacuated from SINGAPORE. The commanding general there cited exhaustion of motor fuel, rations, and water supply, as well as heavy losses, as the reasons for his surrender.

Philippines. Heavy bombers are reappearing and air activities are increasing generally. Enemy artillery is being reinforced. The intensity of fire on our permanent fortifications is more severe. Little activity reported outside LUZON. J.I.C. Comment: The end of the Malayan Campaign releases Japanese troops for employment elsewhere, and it should follow that the enemy will now endeavor to reduce our resistance in the PHILIPPINES.

Netherlands East Indies. All of the oil wells and refineries at PALEMBANG were destroyed. In the ABDA area the Allies no longer possess any refinery capable of making aviation gasoline.

In an attack off the SUMATRA Coast, Allied planes made direct hits on two enemy cruisers, one of which was set afire, and on five troop-laden enemy transports. Bad weather hampered air operations, and the presence of Allied shipping from SINGAPORE caused some confusion. Allied planes are now being withdrawn from SUMATRA.

Pessimism regarding the United Nations' ability to hold JAVA is current. Fear that Dutch native soldiers in JAVA may desert when enemy attacks are launched in that area is expressed by high officials there. Resistance of Dutch ground forces will be affected by lack of support by fighter planes.

British ships with military forces arriving in JAVA are being unloaded by the Dutch. The facilities used for this operation consist of small craft which had formerly been commandeered and loaded for dispatching to threatened points of attack, indicating that great disorganization exists there.

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It is reported that the oil fields at TARAKAN have been restored and put to use by the Japanese. J.I.C. Comment: Much depends upon the type and degree of destruction carried out by the Dutch prior to evacuation, but in over a month it is safe to assume that the Japanese could get a number of wells in commission. The crude is of such a grade that it can be pumped directly into ships and used for Diesel engines without processing.

Australia. An Allied convoy en route from DARWIN to KOEPANG was attacked by enemy bombers, 15 February, but sustained no damage.

Melanesia. Australian forces still maintain a guerrilla resistance near RABAUL, NEW BRITAIN.

EFATE, in the NEW HEBRIDES, has been reconnoitred by Japanese planes. J.I.C. Comment: It is believed that the Japanese contemplate an offensive in this area, but that further consolidation of positions in the SOLOMON ISLANDS is prerequisite.

Japan. A continual stream of planes is still proceeding from JAPAN to the southern theatre of operations. Long range seaplanes follow a route from JAPAN via the BONINS to SAIPAN, while the others take a route via the LOOCHOW PENINSULA, TAKAO, MANILA, and LEGASPI to DAVAO. From SAIPAN and DAVAO they are distributed to the operating units.

The Japanese Premier, General Tojo, stated to the Diet that Singapore's fall would enable Japan to dispose of BURMA, CHINA, INDIA, the NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND, in that order.

J.I.C. Comment: It appears that the NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES have a higher priority than is here indicated.

## 2. LATIN AMERICA.

Aruba. Submarines have sunk five shallow-draft tankers in the vicinity of ARUBA and CURACAO and in the GULF OF VENEZUELA. Two others are overdue. In addition the Lago Refinery at ARUBA (largest in the world) was shelled briefly, without material damage. One submarine was sunk off CURACAO by American bombers based on airfields in VENEZUELA. J.I.C. Comment: Previous Summaries have called attention to the vulnerability of the Lago Refinery to submarine attack. In addition to the threat to important installations, a concerted naval attack in those waters will have a psychological effect throughout SOUTH AMERICA.

## 3. WESTERN EUROPE AND NORTH AFRICA.

France. The Argentine Consul at CASABLANCA has ordered all Argentine citizens to leave at once. An unconfirmed report from BRAZIL predicts the delivery of the French fleet to GERMANY in the next few days. The recent recall to VICHY of the administrative heads of the North African provinces continues to excite curiosity as to the significance of the conference at this particular time. J.I.C. Comment: It can be anticipated that with the reverses suffered by the United Nations, FRANCE will once more tend to closer collaboration with GERMANY. This is not a war for the timid and for those who are afraid.

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Spanish Morocco. The Spaniards are moving troops and artillery in significant amounts from the MELILLA area in eastern SPANISH MOROCCO to the TANGIER-CEUTA area bordering on the STRAITS OF GIBRALTAR.

4. MEDITERRANEAN

During the past week MALTA was subjected to the heaviest and most frequent air raids of the war. Casualties were heavy and property damage considerable. J.I.C. Comment: The neutralization of MALTA is a prerequisite to Axis domination of the MEDITERRANEAN.

From 120 to 140 motor boats have arrived in the MEDITERRANEAN via the RHINE-RHONE canal in the past 3 months. The probability is that most of them are assault boats, although they have generally been reported to be "E" boats.

5. MIDDLE EAST THEATER

Libya. The situation remains unchanged.

Turkey. There is considerable Axis activity at BLACK SEA and AEGEAN ports in acquiring, building and preparing various types of small craft suitable for amphibious operations. These include about 140 self-propelled twin pontoon SIEBEL ferries assembled at CONSTANZA, VARNA and RENI. The construction of more than 100 caiques is being pushed in western BLACK SEA and AEGEAN ports. Turkish companies backed by German capital will give Germany control over some 70 other caiques in Turkey. About 1000 concrete barges of 50-60 ton capacity are under contract for construction in GREECE. Landing force exercises utilizing rafts, small craft and rubber boats are being carried out in Greek coastal areas. This activity may be an indication of aggressive intent against Turkey, or it may be part of a spring offensive against the USSR. The large scale construction program, especially of concrete barges, would seem to indicate that the Germans have a definite plan to invade Turkey in the spring or summer, if necessary.

6. EASTERN EUROPEAN THEATER

The Soviets claim slight advances in the vicinity of SMOLENSK and KHARKOV.

*Ludwell L. Montague*

LUDWELL L. MONTAGUE  
Major, Cavalry  
Secretary, J.I.C.

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ANNEX

J.I.C. SUMMARY No. 69

THE RECENT ACTION WITH THE GERMAN  
BATTLE CRUISERS FROM BREST

An Admiralty dispatch describing the recent action with the German battle cruisers from Brest is reproduced in full below:

Yesterday at 10h2 A.M. Spitfires on patrol reported enemy warships off Le Touquet steering a Northerly course at high speed. These subsequently proved to be the battle cruisers SCHARNHORST and GNEISENAU, and the cruiser PRINZ EUGEN from Brest, accompanied by destroyers and E-boats with heavy fighter protection. At 1230 P.M. five M.T.B.'s attacked and claim one torpedo hit on PRINZ EUGEN. At one P.M. six naval Swordfish attacked and possibly obtained one hit on a battle cruiser. At 15h5 P.M. when about 20 miles west of the Hook of Holland, three of H.M. Destroyers attacked the battle cruisers at 3500 yards range and claim one probable and two possible hits with torpedoes. Simultaneously 2 further destroyers attacked a single ship probably the PRINZ EUGEN. After the attack one of H.M. destroyers was badly on fire, but subsequently was proceeding to base at eight knots and reached harbour with several casualties. At 1615 P.M. torpedo-carrying Beauforts carried out an attack. A total of between 200 and 300 bombers, including Coastal Command aircraft and Naval Swordfish, with more than 300 fighters as cover were dispatched at intervals during the day, but owing to poor visibility and low cloud only between 50 and 60 aircraft found the ships and no definite hits are claimed, but in air fighting 17 enemy aircraft were destroyed, 5 probably destroyed and 17 damaged. Our losses were 15 bombers, six coastal command aircraft, six Naval Swordfish and 17 fighters, total of 44. One fighter pilot is safe. The enemy ships were last reported at nine P.M. in two groups 20 miles apart off the Texel proceeding North at about 17 knots. ENDS.

*Mr Ad. Little read to you  
Saturday —*

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THE JOINT BOARD  
Joint Intelligence Committee  
Washington

DAILY SUMMARY

No. 68

Copy 1 of 29.

8:00 A.M. 16 February 1942.

Distribution

THE PRESIDENT

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| 5. Deputy Chief of Staff               | 19. Chief, Bureau of Aeronautics   |
| 6. Deputy Chief of Staff for Air       | 20. Asst. C.O.S. Cominch (Plans)   |
| 7-9. Assistant Chief of Staff, W.P.D.  | 21. Commandant, U.S.M.C.           |
| 10. Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2      | 22. Director, Naval Intelligence   |
| 11. A.C. of S., A-2, Army Air Forces   | 23. Head, Foreign Branch, O.N.I.   |
| 12. Chief, Intelligence Branch, M.I.D. | 24-25. Joint Strategic Committee   |
| 13. Secretary, Joint Board             | 26. Coordinator of Information     |
| 14. Secretariat, U.S.J.C.S.C.          | 27. Mr. Harry Hopkins              |
| 15. British Joint Staff Mission        | 28-29. J.I.C. File                 |

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JCS memo, 1-4-74  
By RHP, NLR, Date

MAR 5 1974

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Joint Intelligence Committee  
Washington

NOTE: Unless there is definite indication to the contrary in the text, it may be assumed that information reported is from a competent military or naval source actually present in the area under discussion.

1. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

Indian Ocean. Off TRINCOMALEE (northwest CEYLON) an enemy submarine shelled and set afire the British S.S. KAMUNING.

Burma. On 13 February a British unit at DUYINZEIK, ten miles northeast of THATON, was attacked by a superior Japanese force advancing northwest from PAAN. J.I.C. Comment: Japanese success at DUYINZEIK would turn the new British line established before THATON. Press despatches, 15 February, report heavy fighting in the THATON area. It is now estimated that there are two Japanese divisions on this front.

Singapore. J.I.C. Comment: The surrender of SINGAPORE is acknowledged. Although certain demolitions may have been effected, it may be doubted whether thorough destruction of the principal works and stores could be accomplished in so short a time.

Netherlands East Indies. The enemy has occupied PALEMBANG (1). J.I.C. Comment: Occupation of PALEMBANG, together with BANJERMASIN (2) and MACASSAR (3) puts the Japanese in position for an assault on JAVA from three directions. Loss of the airfield there prevents Allied air reinforcement of JAVA from the west. The fall of PALEMBANG also completes enemy occupation of the principal oil centers of the EAST INDIES.

An enemy concentration consisting of 3 cruisers, 9 destroyers, and 7 auxiliaries, probably including an aircraft tender, has been sighted off KENDARI (4). Its mission is believed to be an attack on BIMA (5) or WAINGAPU (6). J.I.C. Comment: Such an attack would complete the isolation of JAVA by cutting communications to the east.

Japanese air strength in the CELEBES (3-4), AMBOINA (7) area has been considerably increased. FLORES (8) and TIMOR (9) were extensively reconnoitred on the 13th.

Australia. The U.S.S. PERRY was unsuccessfully attacked by enemy aircraft about 65 miles WNW of DARWIN (10). The U.S.A.T. WILLARD A. HOLBROOK (formerly S.S. PRESIDENT TAFT) was torpedoed by an enemy submarine at Lat. 34° S., Long. 120° E. (off the southwest corner of AUSTRALIA) while enroute from MELBOURNE to FREEMANTLE.

Melanesia. The Japanese are using RABAUL (11) as a patrol plane and submarine base. Fighter protection is afforded by planes based at GASMATA (12).

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Philippines. Heavy enemy shelling of CORREGIDOR, as well as numerous harassing fires on the BATAAN position, were the principal factors in yesterday's situation on LUZON. Enemy aviation is active, but ground movement is limited to patrolling. Situation in other areas of the PHILIPPINES is unchanged.

Mandates. Submarines operating in conjunction with aircraft are reported to be active in the area north and east of JALUIT.  
J.I.C. Comment: This patrol is doubtless a measure taken to prevent a repetition of the successful attacks on the MARSHALLS.

East Pacific. Two enemy vessels are reported in the Northeast Pacific, one 800 miles south of UNALASKA, the other 300 miles west of CAPE FLATTERY. An enemy submarine was attacked 3 miles off LOS ANGELES breakwater without positive results, except for an oil slick. *doubtful*

## 2. ATLANTIC THEATER

The audacious escape of the SCHARNHORST, GNEISENAU and PRINZ EUGEN by way of the STRAITS OF DOVER was successful because the British had discounted the possibility of an attempt in that direction and were prepared for a sortie to the west of the BRITISH ISLANDS (and then perhaps north about into the BALTIC). They were discovered only in the course of normal patrol operations. It appears that there was considerable delay in getting the bombers in the air and that the ensuing effort to intercept the enemy lacked coordination between the sea, air and land forces participating.

## 3. NORTH AFRICA

M/A LISBON reports that the French authorities in NORTH AFRICA would not welcome any expeditionary force that would be a mere token, and that they are eager to avoid another DAKAR.

## 4. MIDDLE EAST THEATER

J.I.C. Comment: While there have been as yet no official reports of a resumed Axis offensive, such action may be expected momentarily. The choice of this moment to add to the embarrassment of the Churchill government would be in keeping with the German policy of timing an attack to coincide with a psychological setback suffered by an enemy.

The situation can be summarized as follows: Rommel can now be supplied amply by means of the overseas routes from ITALY, on which losses have fallen recently to only about ten percent, perhaps because of the ceaseless hammering of MALTA. Approximately ten divisions would suffice him to drive on to EGYPT and threaten SUEZ, and his replacements are arriving constantly. There has been no corresponding increase in British army and navy units in this general area. With German forces reported in GREECE, RHODES, and other strategic points, a medium scale attack, coordinated against EGYPT and PALESTINE or SYRIA, must be retained as a possibility which may appear attractive to the Germans.

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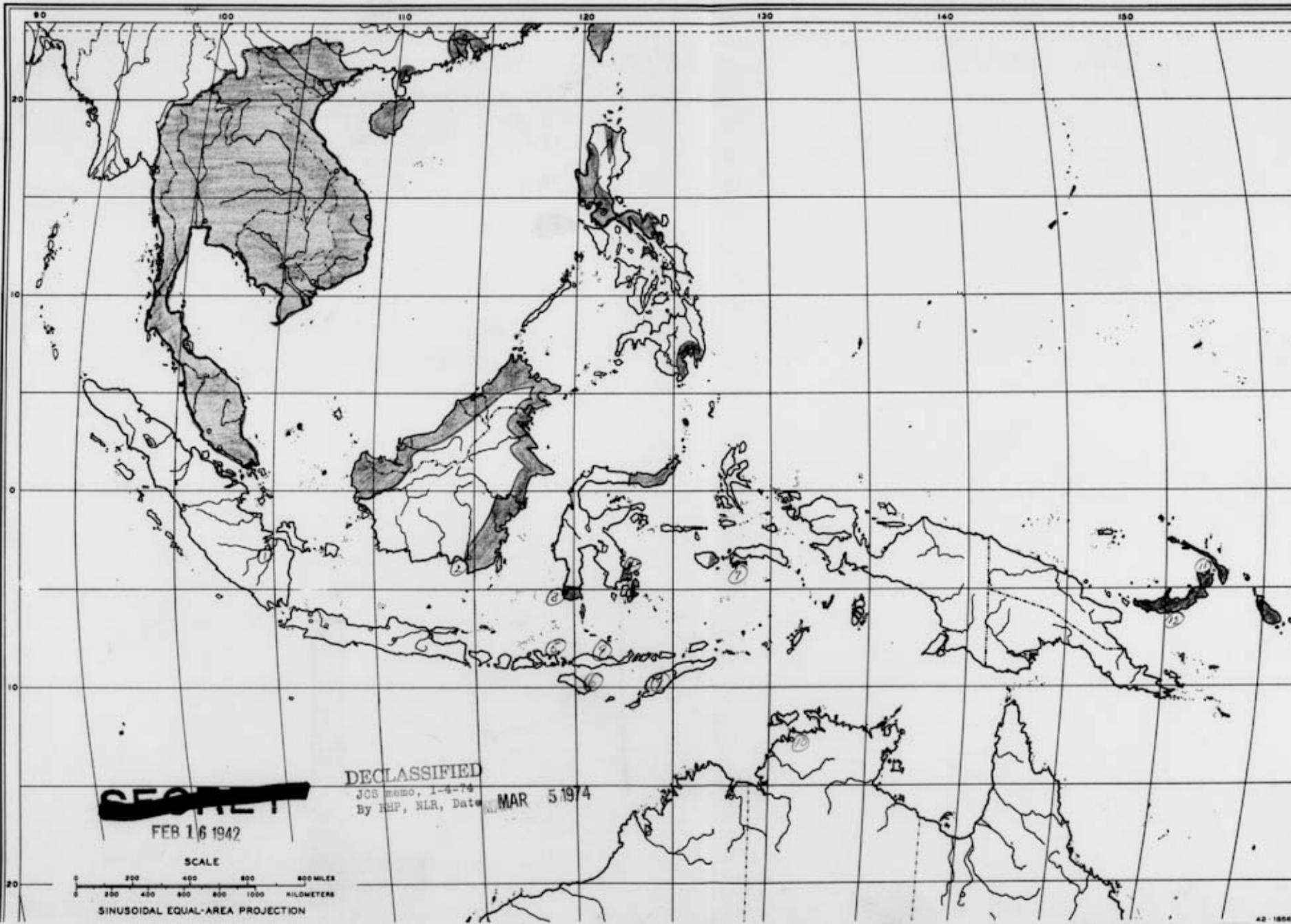
5. EASTERN EUROPEAN THEATER

J.I.C. Comment: Although there are no reports of importance, the general stiffening of German resistance, particularly in the south, is consistent with the hypothesis that the expected German spring offensive will take the form of a containing action in the north and center with the major effort in the south, toward the CAUCASUS

*Ludwell L. Montague*

LUDWELL L. MONTAGUE  
Major, Cavalry  
Secretary, J.I.C.

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DAILY SUMMARY

No. 67

Copy 1 of 29.

8:00 A.M. 15 February 1942.

Distribution

THE PRESIDENT

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| 6. Deputy Chief of Staff for Air       | 20. Asst. C.O.S. Cominch (Plans)   |
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| 15. British Joint Staff Mission        | 28-29. J.I.C. File                 |

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JCS memo, 1-4-74  
By RHP, NLR, Date

MAR 5 1974

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Joint Intelligence Committee  
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NOTE: Unless there is definite indication to the contrary in the text, it may be assumed that information reported is from a competent military or naval source actually present in the area under discussion.

1. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

Philippines. There is no change in the south and only local activity in the north. Japanese elements which landed on the west coast of BATAAN have now been completely mopped up.

Burma. The front is stabilized on the line PAN-YINYEIN across the MARTABAN PENINSULA about 20 miles north of MARTABAN.

Singapore. Heavy pressure continues, with no material change in the situation. The British War office hopes that resistance can be maintained for two more weeks. Press reports state that British tanks have gone into action for the first time.

Netherlands East Indies. Japanese small boat activity near LABOEHANBILIK (2°30' N., 100° E.) is reported. J.I.C. Comment: This may presage a landing at this point, on the north central coast of SUMATRA 100 miles southeast of MEDAN.

The anticipated Japanese attack on the PALEMBANG-BANKA area is in progress. The airdrome at PALEMBANG has been bombed heavily, without damage. Parachute troops landed in the vicinity have been mopped up, according to the local commander, but it is reported that the enemy is also landing from the sea at the mouth of the MOESI RIVER (45 miles to the north). The Dutch have destroyed the refineries at PALEMBANG. //

The convoy moving from the ANAMBAS ISLANDS on the PALEMBANG-BANKA area consists of approximately 6 cruisers, 14 destroyers, and 22 transports, carrying one division. It has been split into five or six groups. J.I.C. Comment: This division indicates that the Japanese learned a lesson from the Battle of Macassar Strait.

BANJERMASIN has been occupied by the enemy. Fighting continues at MACASSAR, where all facilities are reported to have been destroyed.

East Pacific. Five enemy submarines are reported to be in the Mid-Pacific, - three within 300 miles of HAWAII, one about 450 miles south-east of MIDWAY, and one near the PHOENIX ISLANDS.

Japanese Navy. Japan's eleventh battleship, completed in November 1941 and erroneously assumed to be named the KII, is now believed to be called the YAMATO. It is at present the flagship of the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet.

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2. LATIN AMERICA.

BRAZIL has sold the WINDHUK and CONTE GRANDE (interned Axis vessels) to the UNITED STATES.

Great concern is shown in BRAZIL over the escape of the German warships from BREST and over Japanese successes at SINGAPORE and in the EAST INDIES. J.I.C. Comment: In aligning themselves with the UNITED STATES, Latin American countries have relied upon Allied command of adjacent waters. Misgivings on that point have been a major deterrent in CHILE.

3. ATLANTIC THEATER

The action against the SCHARNHORST, GNEISENAU, and PRINZ EUGEN extended from LE TOUQUET to TEXEL. The German ships were escorted by destroyers, E-boats, and heavy concentrations of fighter planes. They were attacked by 5 motor torpedo boats, 3 destroyers, a group of torpedo planes, about 250 bombers, and 300 fighters. Because of poor visibility, no more than 60 British planes were able to find the target. Of these, 44 were destroyed. One destroyer was also damaged heavily. The Germans lost 17 to 22 planes. It is believed that one torpedo hit the PRINZ EUGEN and that another hit either the SCHARNHORST or the GNEISENAU.

4. WESTERN EUROPEAN THEATER.

J.I.C. Comment: Although there have been no official reports as to the outcome of the SEVILLE meeting between General Franco and Premier Salazar, it is reliably stated that the meeting was occasioned, so far as PORTUGAL is concerned, by disappointment at the widening breach with BRAZIL and the realization that PORTUGAL can no longer look overseas for support.

5. MIDDLE EAST THEATER

Libya. The British War Office believes that a renewal of the Axis offensive is imminent. J.I.C. Comment: There are indications that Rommel's regroupment of forces and reorganization of supply are proceeding more rapidly than was anticipated.

6. EASTERN EUROPEAN THEATER

J.I.C. Comment: There is nothing of importance to report.

*Ludwell L. Montague*

LUDWELL L. MONTAGUE  
Major, Cavalry  
Secretary, J.I.C.

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THE JOINT BOARD  
Joint Intelligence Committee  
Washington

DAILY SUMMARY

No. 66

Copy 1 of 29.

8:00 A.M. 14 February 1942.

Distribution

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| 5. Deputy Chief of Staff               | 19. Chief, Bureau of Aeronautics   |
| 6. Deputy Chief of Staff for Air       | 20. Asst. C.O.S. Cominch (Plans)   |
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NOTE: Unless there is definite indication to the contrary in the text, it may be assumed that information reported is from a competent military or naval source actually present in the area under discussion.

1. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

China. Chinese sources report the withdrawal of five Japanese divisions from CHINA since 1 January, leaving 32 divisions in that country. Foreign observers agree that Japanese troops have been withdrawn, but believe that the movement started in November and that only 28 divisions, or approximately 600,000 men, remain there. Chinese emphasis on Japanese withdrawals is in contrast to their unwillingness to make an effective offensive move.

Burma. The ground situation is now stabilized, with a British counterattack developing in the PAAN sector, where two companies of the enemy succeeded in crossing the river. Air operations of both sides are limited.

Singapore. A night landing west of CHANGI has compelled the evacuation of the northeastern quarter of the Island. The line now runs approximately: PASIR PAJANG-RACE COURSE-MACRITCHIE RESERVOIR-GEYLANG. Demolition of harbor works is in progress. J.I.C. Comment: The defense is now restricted to the city proper and its immediate environs. The line is roughly an arc with a radius of six miles from the southern extremity of the town.

Netherlands East Indies. On 11-12 February Japanese planes attacked escorted convoys from SINGAPORE in the vicinity of BANKA ISLAND. Some ships were hit.

A convoy consisting of 3 cruisers, 9 destroyers, and 8 or more transports, from the ANAMBAS ISLANDS, was last sighted about 175 miles north of BANKA ISLAND. The airdrome at PALEMBANG is being subjected to repeated air attacks. J.I.C. Comment: The long-anticipated attack on this area now appears to be imminent.

Dutch morale has been severely affected by events at SINGAPORE and the failure of material aid to arrive in JAVA. It is rumored that the United Nations will abandon JAVA to its fate.

The LONDON radio reports the arrival of American troops in JAVA. J.I.C. Comment: The American press was requested not to publish this report.

Japanese air patrols are reported to be on station between DARWIN and TIMOR. J.I.C. Comment: Our planes have been attacked on this essential ferry route between AUSTRALIA and JAVA.

Melanesia. Reconnaissance and small bombing missions were carried out by both sides over NEW GUINEA and the BISMARCK ARCHIPELAGO.

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Philippines. After a period of inactivity, there was a resumption of the artillery duel on BATAAN and of that between our forts and enemy batteries on the shores of CAVITE. Local infantry attacks are also reported. The enemy was more active in the air. The situation is unchanged in other areas of the Philippine Archipelago.

Japan. Chinese sources report that during the past two years the Japanese air force has been expanded tremendously. Their estimate of plane strength, based on alleged captured documents, is given as 6248 first line planes, exclusive of reserves, which are estimated to be 50 percent. J.I.C. Comment: This estimate is considered to be too high. The combined ONI-MID estimate gives a total strength of approximately 5,300 combat planes, including reserves.

2. ATLANTIC THEATER

Submarine Situation. During the past 80 hours there have been no reported submarine attacks on shipping in the Western Atlantic. ||

British Merchantmen. The S. S. ATHELROWN was torpedoed 300 miles ESE of CAPE RACE on 22 January. After eight days in an open boat, eight survivors boarded the derelict S. S. DIALA. A week later they were rescued. From the DIALA'S log it appears that she was abandoned in haste on 19 January. There was some damage forward, but the prospects of salvage are good.

3. MIDDLE EAST THEATER

Axis air activity on the Libyan front has increased to such a scale that British aerial protection has become necessary for ground troops and for landing fields in the forward areas. The British believe that the present phase of Axis strategy in LIBYA is directed towards a determination of the disposition and strength of the British troops on the EGYPTIAN-LIBYAN border, in order that a decision may be made on the future conduct of the present LIBYAN campaign. J.I.C. Comment: While Rommel is making secure his present position, his reconnaissance agencies are active.

4. EASTERN EUROPEAN THEATER

The situation, in general, remains unchanged. German intentions for 1942 are reported from Vichy to be as follows:

"In the spring campaign against Russia the main German thrust will be directed at the Caucasus. A drive through Russia only is considered by the Germans to be very costly and difficult of accomplishment, whereas a much better chance of success is offered by simultaneous attacks through Russia and from Asia Minor. The attack from Asia Minor would be through Turkey provided the Turks granted passage of troops, or else through Syria, Iran and Iraq. Control of the eastern Mediterranean is necessary to the launching of an attack through Asia Minor. The German plan is to assemble all avail-

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able German naval units, sortie in force, then proceed to the Mediterranean where they will join the Italian Navy after which they plan to take Egypt in collaboration with Rommel's forces."

J.I.C. Comment: The plan is in keeping with a special study prepared by this Committee.

*Ludwell L. Montague*

LUDWELL L. MONTAGUE  
Major, Cavalry  
Secretary, J.I.C.

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JCS memo, 1-4-74  
By RHP, NLR, Date

MAR 5 1974

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ANNEX  
J.I.C. Summary No. 66

## DISCIPLINE OF U.S. AND CANADIAN MERCHANT SEAMEN

Widespread insubordination of American merchant crews was reported from Egypt during January. Ships were left unmanned while air raids were imminent: the crews went ashore and caroused. Captains had little authority and were dictated to by union delegates. Since the outbreak of war, ships have been manned for the most part by young and inexperienced men attracted to the sea by high wages, war bonuses, and a love of adventure. Many of them make only one trip. The old-time seamen prefer harbor duty, particularly now that the submarine campaign has made even coastal shipping dangerous. As a result American merchant crews are undisciplined, untrained, and unused to the ways of the sea. Recently an American ship was abandoned ten miles outside of a safe harbor after being hit forward by a torpedo and before she showed any signs of foundering, thus leaving her to the mercy of the submarine which dispatched her with a second torpedo.

In Canada, on the other hand, the merchant marine was recognized by an Order in Council of May, 1941, as part of the fighting services in war time. By the terms of the Order a Manning Pool was set up at Halifax last December and there will be other pools at Montreal and Vancouver. These pools train and take care of unemployed seamen (giving them board, lodging and advance pay) provided they agree to go on any ship assigned them by the Regional Director of the Pools. Admission to the pools is voluntary, but it amounts to an enlistment in the merchant marine for the duration. The pools give quick and secure employment, and in return the seamen take orders from a non-union official (the Regional Director), accept some shore training, and agree to maintain discipline while in the service.

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JCS memo, 1-4-74  
By RHP, NLR, Date

MAR 5 1974

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THE JOINT BOARD  
Joint Intelligence Committee  
Washington

DAILY SUMMARY

No. 65

Copy 1 of 29.

8:00 A.M. 13 February 1942.

Distribution

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| 15. British Joint Staff Mission        | 28-29. J.I.C. File                 |

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NOTE: Unless there is definite indication to the contrary in the text, it may be assumed that information reported is from a competent military or naval source actually present in the area under discussion.

1. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

India. Press reports state that, as the result of conversations at NEW DELHI between British officials, Indian Nationalist leaders, and Chiang Kai-Shek, the British Government has invited INDIA to accept representation in the War Cabinet and the Pacific War Council. J.I.C. Comment: Chiang Kai-Shek's mission is believed to be to induce more active support of the war effort on the part of the Nationalists.

Burma. No official report on ground operations. Press despatches assert that the British have repelled the Japanese attempt to cross the SALWEEN RIVER at PAAN (1). The Japanese occupy MARTABAN, but the British still hold positions in the environs.

Enemy two-engined bombers have appeared at the MESOD (2) airdrome. Although used in MALAYA, this type has not been reported on the BURMA front heretofore.

Indo-China. Conversations between VICHY and TOKYO continue regarding French merchant ships in the Far East. The Japanese desire 100,000 tons of vessels over 1,000 tons, of which at present there are at least eighteen in INDO-CHINA waters. J.I.C. Comment: In view of JAPAN'S losses of merchant shipping during the past two months, it is important for her to secure these vessels to transport badly needed strategic materials from southern parts to SHANGHAI, MANCHURIA, and JAPAN.

Philippines. There has been very little activity during the past twenty-four hours. The bulk of the Japanese air force based on JOLO Island (3) has been moved south. The morale of our fighting forces on BATAAN is reported to be very high.

Singapore. No official report has been received. Japanese sources admit fierce resistance. Press despatches describe a British front extending south from the NAVAL BASE to TANGLIN (2 miles west of SINGAPORE). J.I.C. Comment: Within SINGAPORE ISLAND there are no natural barriers of consequence. The inability of the defenders to eject the Japanese will permit the concentration of overwhelming force for a final assault.

Netherlands East Indies. The predicted attack on BANKA ISLAND (4) has failed to materialize, although definite indications continue to point to such an operation at an early date. The convoy for this attack remains at the ANAMBAS ISLANDS (5) and consists of 14 Naval vessels and 30 small craft. There are signs of a concentration of air strength at KUCHING (6), BORNEO, which, with nearby SINGKAWANG (7) is well placed for air operations in support of such an attack.

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Japanese forces advancing overland from BALIKPAPAN (8) have reached TENGGARONG, 16 miles northwest of SAMARINDA (9), and NEGARA (10), 65 miles northeast of BANJERMASIN (11). The convoy formerly at BALIKPAPAN has departed for an unknown destination.

Japanese forces have occupied GORONTALO (12), northern CELEBES. Two of our light bombers attacked a Japanese vessel, possibly an aircraft carrier, off SINDJAI, southern CELEBES, and are believed to have scored hits.

Enemy air activity over J.A.V. continued on a reduced scale.

Melanesia. The enemy bombed SAMARAI (13) 11 February and reconnoitred SALAMUA (14) and PORT MORESBY (15). The RAAF attacked shipping at GUSMATA (16) and scored direct hits on two transports, one of which was left burning.

Mandates. Several groups of Japanese seaplanes are being despatched to the MARSHALL ISLANDS. J.I.C. Comment: These are probably replacements of planes lost during our raid on the MARSHALLS.

Japan: Swiss sources state that the monthly production of airplanes in Japan on 1 August 1941 was 250 planes per month, of which 50 were training planes. It is stated further that no increase in production has been possible since that date. J.I.C. Comment: Current estimates by ONI and MID are 400 to 500 combat planes per month.

## 2. ATLANTIC THEATER

German Ships. Accompanied by strong air and surface escort and taking advantage of poor visibility and low ceiling, the SCHARNHORST, GNEISENU, and PRINZ EUGEN departed BREST, and at 11:00 Thursday were sighted off BULOGNE entering the Strait of Dover. They were heavily and repeatedly attacked by British air and surface craft and were engaged by the shore batteries at DOVER, firing at extreme range. While official reports are lacking as to the results of this battle, which is still continuing, it appears that air losses on both sides have been heavy. The damage suffered by the enemy heavy ships was difficult to determine because of poor visibility, the intense barrage, and the use of smoke screens. A joint Admiralty-Air Ministry communique, however, states that British surface ships claimed 5 or 6 hits with torpedoes, and that the R.A.F. pilots were convinced that they had scored direct bomb hits on the three vessels. At last report, the Germans were making for ports in the HELGOLAND BIGHT, with the British endeavoring to press home the attack.

West Africa. Certain naval vessels now at DAKAR are reported leaving for MADAGASCAR. J.I.C. Comment: If correct, this is exceedingly important. MADAGASCAR, now practically undefended, would provide a key point from which to support Axis action in the INDIAN OCEAN. FRANCE, whose helping hand in INDO-CHINA made possible the Japanese campaign in the WESTERN PACIFIC, could again play a leading role in holding MADAGASCAR until the time was propitious to turn it over to the Axis.

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3. MIDDLE EAST THEATER

Patrolling continues to be the only contact between units. The British have withdrawn certain elements to form a strategic reserve between BIR HACHEIM and EL ADEM. The main bodies of the German light division and of the 15th and 21st Armored divisions are now in the area east of the line: CHARRUBA - MARAVA. Forward elements of these three divisions have been identified in the area: DERNA - GIOVANNI BERTA - CYRENE. The Italian 101st and 102d motorized divisions have completed their movement to the MEKILI area. J.I.C. Comment: Rommel's consolidation and regrouping period is thus being properly utilized. The element of time in warfare works for that side which takes advantage of it.

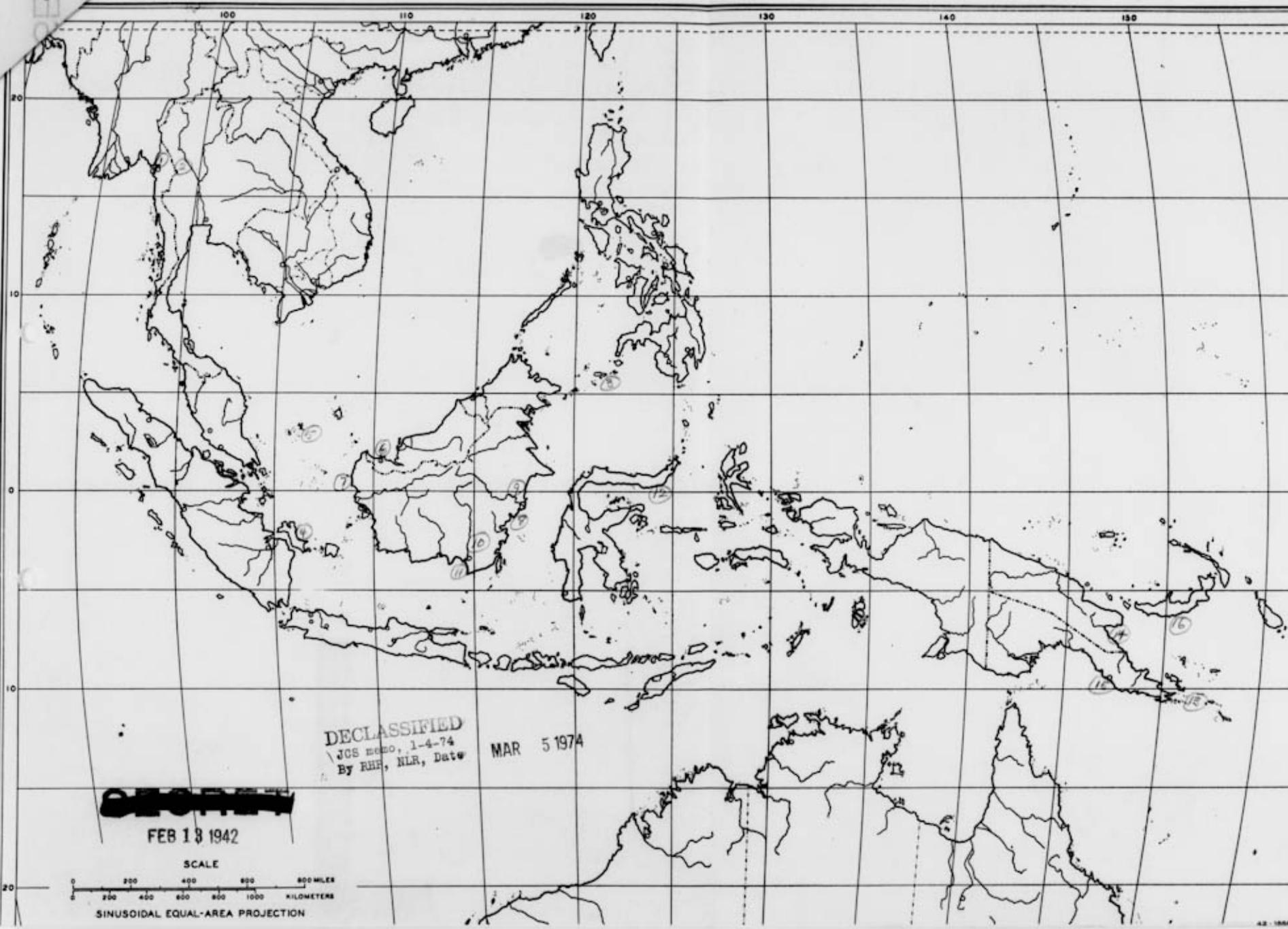
4. EASTERN EUROPEAN THEATER

There is nothing of importance to report.

*Ludwell L. Montague*

LUDWELL L. MONTAGUE  
Major, Cavalry  
Secretary, J.I.C.

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JCS memo, 1-4-74  
By RHE, NLR, Datw  
MAR 5 1974

FEB 18 1942

SCALE  
0 200 400 600 800 MILES  
0 200 400 600 800 1000 KILOMETERS  
SINUSOIDAL EQUAL-AREA PROJECTION

Regraded Unclassified

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THE JOINT BOARD  
Joint Intelligence Committee  
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DAILY SUMMARY

No. 64

Copy 1 of 29.

8:00 A.M. 12 February 1942.

Distribution

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JCS memo, 1-4-74

By RHP, NLR, Date

MAR 5 1974

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Joint Intelligence Committee  
Washington

NOTE: Unless there is definite indication to the contrary in the text, it may be assumed that information reported is from a competent military or naval source actually present in the area under discussion.

1. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

Burma. Press reports from RANGOON quote a British official admission that the Japanese have captured MARTABAN. Heavy fighting is in progress in the PAAN sector, on the SALWEEN RIVER 30 miles to the north. No official information is available. J.I.C. Comment: MARTABAN is at the point of a long peninsula between the GULF OF MARTABAN and the SALWEEN RIVER. There are indications that the British withdrew to avoid being pinched off by heavy attacks from PAAN and from the GULF. Although the situation is described as critical, it is emphasized that British forces are intact.

Singapore. J.I.C. Comment: The Japanese claim to have entered the city. A press report from LONDON states that the British War Office was still in cable communication with SINGAPORE at 4:15 this morning, Washington time, and that resistance continues. The last despatch received from the American military observer at SINGAPORE was filed on Monday, Washington time.

A delayed despatch states that on Monday afternoon, Singapore time, the Japanese advance was virtually unopposed, Indian troops showing little disposition or ability to fight. (Those troops had borne the brunt of the campaign on the mainland of MALAYA).

Philippines. Enemy activity has been slight and unimportant.

Netherlands East Indies. Enemy air operations over JAVA were of a minor character.

Three Japanese vessels, including one seaplane tender, were sighted near SINDJOI, southeast CELEBES, on 9 February. No troops have landed.

Melanesia. On 10 February the RAAF bombed the airport at GASMATA, NEW BRITAIN. Another attack yesterday scored a direct hit on a transport in the harbor.

Micronesia. NAURU and OCEAN Islands were reconnoitered by a Japanese plane. J.I.C. Comment: This is the first Japanese reconnaissance in this area since the MARSHALL ISLAND raid.

Japanese Navy. J.I.C. Comment: JAPAN has become increasingly concerned over the defense of the home islands, probably because of the attack on the MARSHALLS. There are indications of a regrouping of certain naval units, including several capital ships from the First Fleet and two or more carriers, to form a balanced fleet for the defense of JAPAN proper. This force also includes the Fifth Fleet and various minor defense units.

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2. ATLANTIC THEATER

German Vessels. The presence of the TIRPITZ and SCHEER at TRONDHEIM FJORD has been verified, according to N/A STOCKHOLM.

Air Ferry. A preliminary investigation into the failure of a large bomber of the Ferry Command to reach its destination due to lack of fuel reveals that sabotage may have been the cause.

West Africa. All German aliens in LIBERIA are to be assembled in MONROVIA for the duration of the war. This will serve to eliminate the activity of the German radio station in ROBERTS PORT.

3. WESTERN EUROPE

The conference at SEVILLE is in its assembly period. Salazar has left Portugal, and Franco is also enroute. Representation from FRANCE, if any, has not been reported. J.I.C. Comment: This is an important conference to watch. The degree of collaboration with the Axis will probably be the principal item on the agenda. If an Allied local success could coincide with the meeting, it would do much to dispel the fear of the Axis which will motivate the conference.

4. EASTERN EUROPEAN THEATER

J.I.C. Comment: Although indications of a slow general Soviet advance continue, nevertheless, even from Moscow sources, there are reports of increased German resistance.

5. MIDDLE EAST THEATER

British activity in LIBYA is limited to patrolling. Resistance to these patrols has been met at diverse places, enemy artillery being encountered 13 miles south of TIMINI. Two Italian motorized divisions are moving into an area west of TIMINI and north of MEKILI. The 19th German division has been located in the GAZALA area, nine miles west of the town. Armored elements of the Italian 133d Division have reached TRIPOLI. The estimated number of tanks now available to Axis forces has been greatly increased and is now reported to be at least 135, and probably well over 200.

It is believed that there will be little action in the Libyan theater during the next three weeks. Rommel will require time to accumulate supplies and deploy his forces in the forward area. He carried on his pursuit of the British by immobilizing much of the heavy transport in his force to make available fuel for the operation. In contrast to the situation faced by our Allies, Rommel can be further reinforced and supplied.

' DECLASSIFIED

*Ludwell L. Montague*  
LUDWELL L. MONTAGUE  
Major, Cavalry  
Secretary, J.I.C.

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ANNEX

J.I.C. Summary No. 64

AMERICAN AIR LOSSES IN THE "ABDA" AREA.

1. American air losses in the "ABDA" area since 1 January 1942 have been as follows:

- a. Bombardment aviation (B-17's).
  - (1) In air combat 10 percent.
  - (2) On the ground 8 percent.
  - (3) Operational 10 percent.
  
- b. Pursuit aviation (P-40's).
  - (1) In air combat  $2\frac{1}{2}$  percent.
  - (2) On the ground 17 percent.
  - (3) Operational  $7\frac{1}{2}$  percent.

2. These losses are attributed to the following causes:

- a. Japanese air superiority.
- b. Lack of aircraft warning service.
- c. Inability to disperse and conceal aircraft successfully.
- d. Lack of suitable airfields for operational purposes.
- e. Lack of "Derax" installations.

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JCS memo, 1-4-74  
By RHP, NLR, Date

MAR 5 1974

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DAILY SUMMARY

No. 63

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8:00 A.M. 11 February 1942.

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NOTE: Unless there is definite indication to the contrary in the text, it may be assumed that information reported is from a competent military or naval source actually present in the area under discussion.

1. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

Burma. Japanese landing barges have appeared near MOULMEIN.

Singapore. Latest official reports state that the Japanese have occupied the entire western end of the Island as far as the line JURONG RIVER (on the south coast) - KRANJI RIVER (north coast), including the TENGAH Airdrome. Dive bombers have put the PASIR LABIR coastal guns out of action. J.I.C. Comment: Press and radio reports state further that the enemy advancing east of KRANJI RIVER have cleared the head of the causeway, and that Japanese tanks are crossing on it. They also state that the enemy have occupied BUKIT TIMAH, the highest point on the Island, only 6 miles northwest of the harbor of SINGAPORE. It appears that the situation on SINGAPORE ISLAND is deteriorating rapidly.

Philippines. The most important development is the enemy occupation of MABATE, (1) an island south of LUZON and west of SAN BERNARDINO Strait. J.I.C. Comment: This will provide the Japanese an excellent base from which to intercept the inter-island traffic which has been greatly assisting the BATAAN defense.

Fighting has subsided somewhat, both in the air and on the ground. Intermittent counterbattery continues, but at a slower cadence.

Netherlands East Indies. A force of 1,000 Japanese has landed at MACASSAR (2). Other landings are in progress in the vicinity.

There are definite indications of two immediately impending attacks, one on BANKA ISLAND (3) and southeastern SUMATRA from the ANAMBAS ISLANDS area (4), the other on eastern JAVA, BALI (5) and TIMOR (6) from BANJERMASIN (7), MACASSAR (2), and KENDARI (8). Excessive losses of Allied heavy bombers on the ground, for lack of warning service, antiaircraft guns, and fighter protection, may compel their early evacuation from JAVA.

TIMOR (6) has been closely reconnoitred by Japanese planes. J.I.C. Comment: The large number of fighters involved indicates the presence of an enemy carrier, while the thorough reconnaissance without attack suggests an early attempt at seizure of this vital strategic point.

Australia. An air attack on DARWIN (9) and a fighter attack on one of our bombers 200 miles west of that point indicate the presence of an enemy carrier in the vicinity.

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Melanesia. Japanese forces have landed at GASMATA (1), NEW BRITAIN, and there are unconfirmed reports of additional landings at GARUA (11), NEW BRITAIN, and FINSCHAFEN (12), NEW GUINEA. SALAMUA (13) and SAMARAI (14), NEW GUINEA, were heavily bombed.

Midway Island. An enemy submarine fired three rounds at MIDWAY during the evening of 9 February, without inflicting damage. Fire was returned.

East Pacific. There are indications of an increase in enemy submarine activity in the Northeast Pacific. Three or four submarines are scattered in the area between Latitude 40 to 49 N., Longitude 140 to 170 W., enroute east.

2. ATLANTIC THEATER

Submarines. The Portuguese vessel GONCALA VELHO, which departed from NEW YORK, 30 January, bound for the AZORES, was sighted on 31 January in company with an unidentified submarine 60 miles southeast of BLOCK ISLAND. J.I.C. Comment: An unidentified submarine had been sighted in this area on the previous day.

German Battleships at Brest. The report that the GNEISENAU, SCHARNHORST, and PRINZ EUGEN are soon to sail for GERMANY for completion of repairs (J.I.C. Summary of February 10) has been partially confirmed by authoritative sources.

3. MIDDLE EAST THEATER

Activity has been restricted to patrolling in the band that separates the main elements of the two opposing forces. J.I.C. Comment: Particular attention is invited to the care with which the Germans consolidate ground gained before launching a new offensive. Rommel realizes that success in this theater depends on a sound line of communications and the avoidance of overextension.

4. EASTERN EUROPEAN THEATER

J.I.C. Comment: There has been no substantial change in the situation during the past week. Even Russian infiltration, which consists of using ski troops to outflank and isolate German strong points, appears to be slackening. The problem is largely one of logistics, with both sides experiencing extreme difficulties in the proper maintenance of supply lines under severely adverse weather conditions.

*Ludwell L. Montague*

LUDWELL L. MONTAGUE  
Major, Cavalry  
Secretary, J.I.C.

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ANNEX

J.I.C. Summary No. 63

MERCHANT MARINE TONNAGE OF ALLIED AND  
NEUTRAL NATIONS

The following brief, compiled by the Division of Naval Intelligence, represents a continuation through January, 1942, of that annexed to J.I.C. Summary No. 53. It is expected that similar continuations will be available monthly. This material may not be reproduced in any form without the specific approval of the Secretary of the Navy.

B R I E F United States launchings of new merchant vessels hit a high level in January for the second month in succession. The total of 189,980 gross tons was only a little below the record established in December, and again it was more than double the total launched in the United Kingdom.

The intensified U-boat campaign, on present information, failed by a narrow margin to bring up the total losses to the level of launchings in the United States and the United Kingdom. Not all the records are in, however, and it is anticipated that final figures will show a small Net Loss for the month. It is to be noted that a considerable part of the tonnage loss sustained by the United and Neutral Nations was incurred in the narrow waters of Indonesia.

The balance sheet, for the war to date and for the month of January, reads in gross tons as follows:

	The War, to January 31	January 1942
War Loss .....	8,766,710	270,825
United Kingdom Launchings..... -	2,170,170	- 92,980
	<u>6,596,540</u>	<u>177,845</u>
United States Launchings..... -	1,891,884	- 189,980
NET.....	<u>4,704,656</u> LOSS	<u>12,135</u> GAIN

Enclosure: (A) Chart: The Battle of the Atlantic as of January 31, 1942.

NOTE: War losses and United Kingdom launchings are as reported by the U.S. Naval Attache, London. United States launchings are as reported by the U.S. Maritime Commission, and include vessels built for private account as well as those ordered by the Commission.

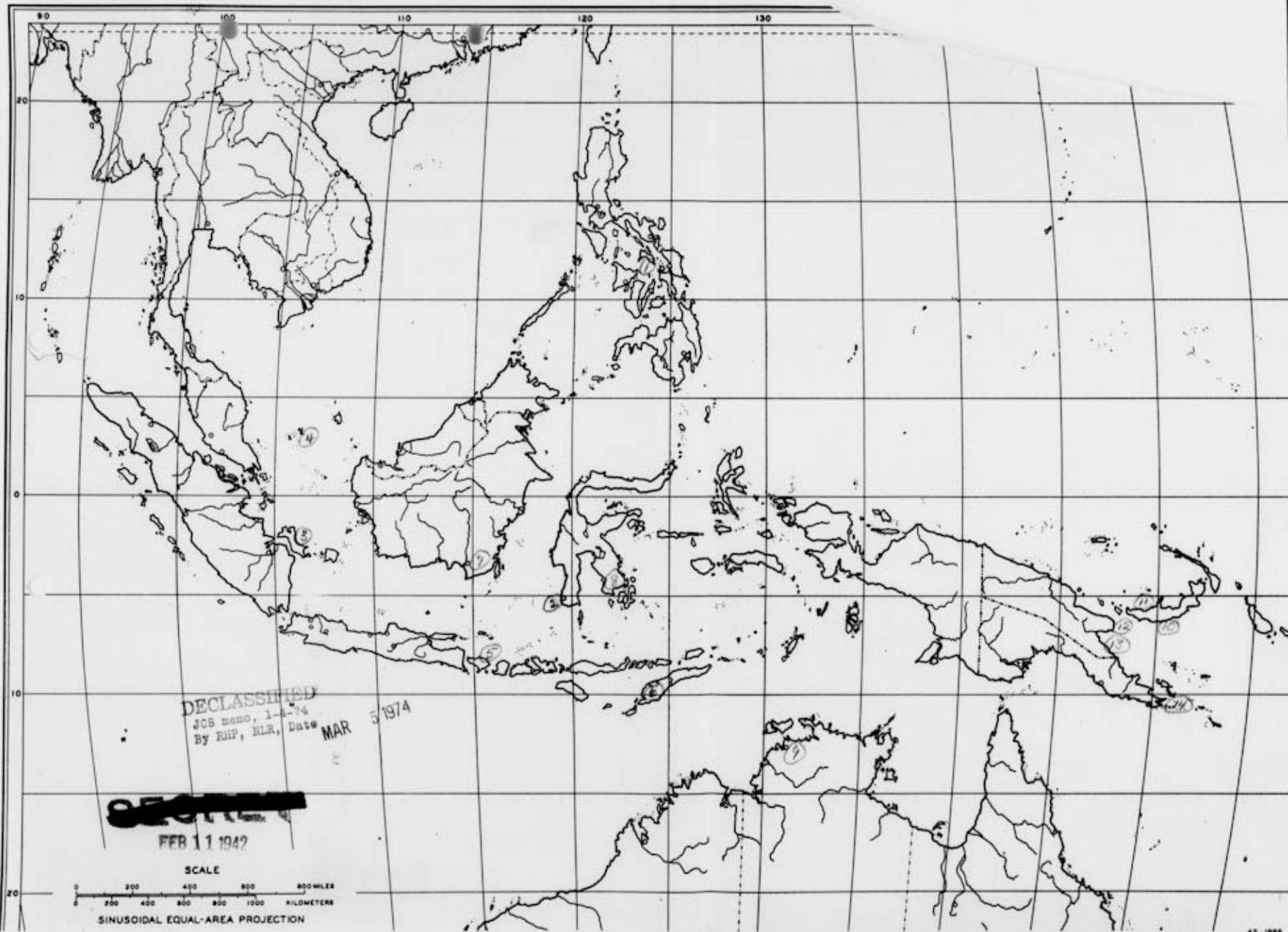
War losses include all commercial vessels of the United Nations and of Neutral nations which are known to have been sunk or captured, in either hemisphere, by the Axis powers. Launchings include sea-going merchant vessels only.

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JCS memo, 1-4-74

By RHP, NLR, Date

MAR 5 1974



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THE JOINT BOARD  
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DAILY SUMMARY

No. 62

Copy 1 of 29.

8:00 A.M. 10 February 1942.

Distribution

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JCS memo, 1-4-74

By RHP, NLR, Date MAR 5 1974

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NOTE: Unless there is definite indication to the contrary in the text, it may be assumed that information reported is from a competent military or naval source actually present in the area under discussion.

1. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

Burma. No change in the situation.

Singapore. No official despatches have been received since those reporting the initial Japanese landing (yesterday's summary). Press reports from SINGAPORE quote British acknowledgement of withdrawals under heavy pressure. The Japanese claim to have advanced beyond TENGAH Airdrome (10 miles from SINGAPORE) and to be rolling up British defenses along the north shore of the Island. J.I.C. Comment: It seems probable that the Japanese have effected a secure lodgment on SINGAPORE ISLAND and that the situation is extremely grave.

Philippines. Sporadic but "savage" fighting continues on BATAAN.

Netherlands East Indies. In their air attack on PADANG (SUMATRA), 29 January (Summary No. 50) the Japanese sank 13,000 tons of Dutch shipping.

BATAVIA has sustained its first air attack.

An attack on MACASSAR (southwestern CELEBES) seems imminent. A hostile convoy consisting of 2 cruisers, 12 destroyers, and 6 transports has been sighted on 8 February and again on 9 February, headed toward MACASSAR from the east. Demolitions are being executed. J.I.C. Comment: This convoy is presumably that previously reported in the vicinity of KENDARI.

Guerrilla fighting continues on AMBOINA, but the Island is almost entirely in Japanese possession.

Melanesia. Enemy air activity has increased. SALAMUA (NEW GUINEA) was bombed, 8 February. In the SOLOMONS, GAVUTU <sup>22</sup> ~~and~~ FLORIDA ISLANDS were bombed and TULAGI was reconnoitered. J.I.C. Comment: The recent lull indicates that the two carrier divisions formerly in this area have been withdrawn. Present operations are carried out by shore-based seaplanes.

California. An enemy submarine was attacked eight miles off SAN FRANCISCO, without positive results.

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2. LATIN AMERICA.

Chile. J.I.C. Comment: One factor in Chilean reluctance to join in anti-Axis measures is fear of Japanese attack. However, report that 1,400 troops were to accompany artillery to be furnished to CHILE by the UNITED STATES would be exploited by pro-Axis elements as a threat of Yankee domination. Such a force would be considered formidable by Chilean standards.

3. ATLANTIC THEATER.

German Submarine Bases. N/A BERNE reports information from a highly credible source to the effect that CORUNA, the CANARIES, FERNANDO PO, and DAKAR, as well as POINTE BEHAGUE and CAYENNE in FRENCH GUIANA, are bases for either submarines or mother ships. J.I.C. Comment: It has long been suspected that U-boats were operating from bases in the CANARIES and at FERNANDO PO, but there is no evidence that German submarines are operating from South American ports.

German Vessels. N/A VICHY forwards reports to the effect that the HIPPER and 6 or 8 large German destroyers arrived at BREST on January 28 for the purpose of escorting the PRINZ EUGEN, SCHARNHORST and GNEISENAU to GERMANY for completion of repairs; that the PRINZ EUGEN has large cement patch in her hull; and that Germans in BREST claim that the three ships are all ready for sea, notwithstanding some damage received during air raids in January. J.I.C. Comment: British photographic reconnaissance continues to show the SCHARNHORST, GNEISENAU, PRINZ EUGEN and some destroyers in BREST. The HIPPER might easily be mistaken for the PRINZ EUGEN in aerial photos as they are of the same class. However, only moderate credence is given this report because of its indirect source and, further, because VICHY information concerning BREST has been generally inconsistent with facts disclosed by aerial photography.

4. WESTERN EUROPE

J.I.C. Comment: Except for additional indications of VICHY collaboration with the Axis, there is nothing to report.

5. EASTERN EUROPEAN THEATER

No substantial change.

6. MIDDLE EAST THEATER.

No change.

*Ludwell L. Montague*

LUDWELL L. MONTAGUE  
Major, Cavalry  
Secretary, J.I.C.

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THE JOINT BOARD  
Joint Intelligence Committee  
Washington

DAILY SUMMARY

No. 61

Copy 1 of 28.

8:00 A.M. 9 February 1942.

Distribution

THE PRESIDENT

- |  |                                    |
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| 13. Secretariat, U.S.J.C.S.            | 25. Coordinator of Information     |
| 14. British Joint Staff Mission        | 26. Mr. Harry Hopkins              |
|  | 27-28. J.I.C. File                 |

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JCS memo, 1-4-74  
By RHP, NLR, Date

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5 1974

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THE JOINT BOARD  
Joint Intelligence Committee  
Washington

NOTE: Unless there is definite indication to the contrary in the text, it may be assumed that information reported is from a competent military or naval source actually present in the area under discussion.

1. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

Burma. Japanese patrols, extending their flank north along the east bank of the SALWEEN, have reached SHWEGUN, 50 miles north of MOULMEIN. Heavy air attacks on the airfields at RANGOON caused no significant damage.

Singapore. The assault on SINGAPORE began at 8:45 P.M., 8 February, local time, with Japanese landings on the northwest shore from KRANJI RIVER to BERIH RIVER, a ten-mile front. Later reports indicate that Japanese tanks have been landed. Sector defense forces have adopted a perimeter defense within the area bounded by the two rivers. Reserves are counterattacking.

Prior to the assault, the Japanese created a diversion by seizing PALAU UBIN ISLAND, in the eastern end of JOHORE STRAIT.

Philippines. During past forty-eight hours, Japanese pressure against the HATAAN position has increased considerably. Numerous attempts at infiltration have been repelled. Enemy dive bombing is more seriously felt. The artillery duel between American Forts and enemy batteries in CAVITE has temporarily subsided. The situation in the VISAYAS remains unchanged. Skirmishing between patrols is reported in MINDANAO. Japanese heavy bombers based in DAVAO have flown south. J.I.C. Comment: The harrasing concentration laid down by Japanese batteries during past three days on our permanent fortifications must be viewed with a certain degree of apprehension. The Japanese are now within range of our final defenses and can deliver both frontal and onfilade fire. Attrition losses will thus be increased, adding to the general weariness which must prevail.

Netherlands East Indies. Widespread enemy air operations continue on a heavy scale. The attack on KOEPANG (6 February) by 18 heavy bombers resulted in damage to defensive positions and naval stores. The heavy bombing at PALEMBANG airfield (7 February) destroyed 16 planes and damaged 14 others. MALANG and SOERABAJA were raided yesterday.

BANJERMASIN, chief port and airfield on the south coast of BORNEO, is threatened by Japanese infiltration in its rear.

Japanese naval forces in the MOLUCCA SEA are estimated to have at least 200 ship-borne planes.

Melanesia. There is an unconfirmed report of a Japanese landing in the LOUISIADE ARCHIPELAGO (an extension of southeastern NEW GUINEA). Otherwise little activity is reported.

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Hawaii. Minor hostile submarine operations continue, with two estimated to be in the vicinity. An increase in related flare activity has been noted. J.I.C. Comment: It was reported, 2 Jan., that enemy submarines were being aided by lights shown from Hawaiian mountains.

2. ATLANTIC THEATER

Submarine Situation. J.I.C. Comment: The submarine situation in the Western Atlantic remains virtually unchanged. While there have been some indications that the Nazis have extended their field of activity south of the FLORIDA STRAITS and into the GULF OF MEXICO, there have been no reported attacks and submarine contacts remain isolated and unconfirmed.

3. MIDDLE EAST THEATER

The Axis is constructing field works southeast of BIR HALEGH and GABR EL ALEIMA; that is, about 20 miles west of the line GAZALA-EIR HACHEIM now held by the British. Patrols sent out by the British report no indication of an Axis plan for immediate advance. J.I.C. Comment: The Germans have always used the sound technique of digging in during an assembly and reorganization period. It serves to protect an advance planned for a future date.

4. EASTERN EUROPEAN THEATER

Situation remains unchanged.

*Ludwell L. Montague*

LUDWELL L. MONTAGUE  
Major, Cavalry,  
Secretary, J.I.C.

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THE JOINT BOARD  
Joint Intelligence Committee  
Washington

DAILY SUMMARY

No. 60 Copy 1 of 28.

8:00 A.M. 8 February 1942.

Distribution

THE PRESIDENT

- |  |                                    |
|--|------------------------------------|
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| 10. Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2      | 21. Director, Naval Intelligence   |
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|  | 27-28. J.I.C. File                 |

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JCS memo, 1-4-74  
By RHP, NLR, Date

MAR 5 1974

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THE JOINT BOARD  
Joint Intelligence Committee  
Washington

NOTE: Unless there is definite indication to the contrary in the text, it may be assumed that information reported is from a competent military or naval source actually present in the area under discussion.

1. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

India. The purpose of Chiang Kai-Shek's visit to CALCUTTA is to rally dissident Indian and Burmese political elements behind the British.

J.I.C. Comment: It is believed that Chiang Kai-Shek has considerable influence with Nehru.

Burma-Thailand. The British anticipate an attack from CHIENGMAI (1), on TOUNGOON (2), with perhaps a secondary thrust from CHIENGRAI (3), toward KENG TUNG (4). A Chinese division is in the KENG TUNG area. Twenty-four days will be required for the remainder of a Chinese army corps to reach that point. Another Chinese corps will then proceed to a position in reserve at MANDALAY (5).

Singapore. There has been increased artillery fire on both sides. The Japanese have begun to employ guns of medium caliber, with the airfields as their principal targets. Only the Kalang airport is beyond their range.

Philippines. Except for a renewal of the shelling of American Forts in Manila Bay, the situation is unchanged.

Netherlands East Indies. A Dutch communique acknowledges complete Japanese occupation of AMBOINA (6).

Melanesia. It is estimated in MELBOURNE that Japanese forces now in MELANESIA and in the CAROLINES-MARSHALLS area are insufficient to extend permanent occupation beyond the line SAMARAI (7).- SOLOMON ISLANDS (8), inclusive. However, temporary denial of TORRES STRAIT (9) might be attempted in conjunction with operations further west.

Aerial reconnaissance of RABAUL (10), 6 February, revealed the presence of 4 destroyers, 10 transports, 6 flying boats, and 6 seaplanes. A number of buildings were under construction. J.I.C. Comment: 4 cruisers, 2 destroyers, and 3 transports have apparently departed since 1 February.

California. There are positive indications that a Japanese radio net of eight stations is operating in an area southeast to southwest of SAN FRANCISCO.

2. LATIN AMERICA.

Peru. Peruvian troops will be withdrawn from disputed territory on the Ecuadorean frontier, 11 February. These troops will then be disposed for the protection of the Peruvian coast.

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3. ATLANTIC THEATER.

German Navy. According to the Admiralty, the new German aircraft carrier GRAF ZEPPELIN will undergo long and extensive trials and exercises before being ready for active service. There is no confirmation that a third German battleship is under construction.

4. MIDDLE EAST THEATER

Allied forces are holding the line: GAZALA-HACHEIM. British scouting parties have reconnoitered to EL EZZEIAT-MEKILI-BIR GARRARI without meeting serious resistance. J.I.C. Comment: Having forced the British to withdraw, Rommel is consolidating his position and perfecting his supply organization before undertaking any additional forward movement. The British Press is preparing the public for possible future reverses in LIBYA.

5. NORTHWEST AFRICA.

That Axis successes in LIBYA are causing unfortunate repercussions in the attitude of the French and Spaniards may be noted from the following:

Tunis. This port has suddenly become exceedingly active during the past three days. Three ships have sailed for France. One ship arriving from France brought in 50 sand-colored trucks. An Italian ship sailed for Tripoli with a large wheat cargo. Another ship left with phosphates for Italy.

Tangier. According to the United Press, martial law has been proclaimed in TANGIER because of violent "Anti-British" demonstrations.

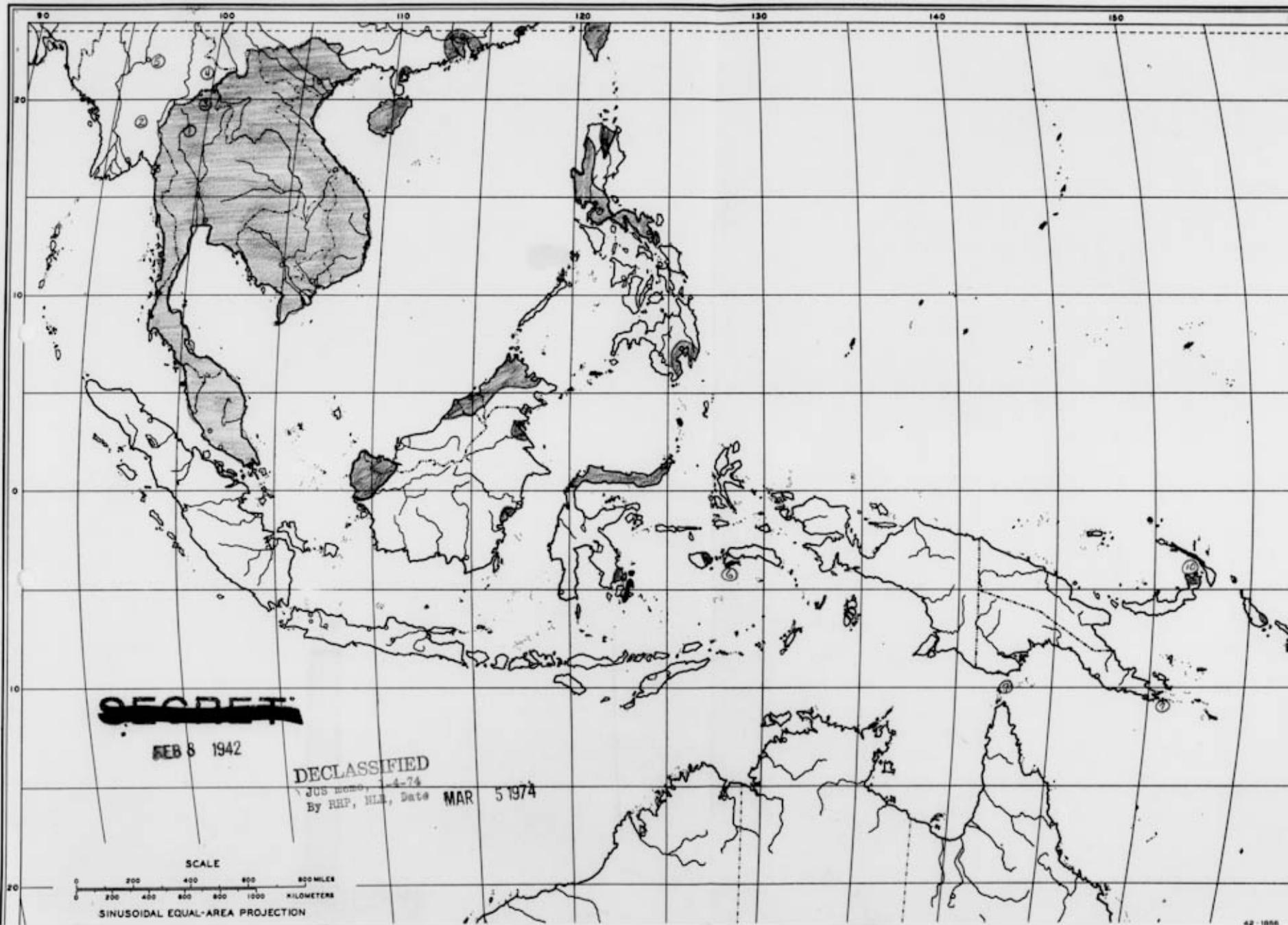
6. EASTERN EUROPEAN THEATER

J.I.C. Comment: For the past three or four days there have been indications of stabilization or, at least, no substantial movement on the Eastern European theater. The only authoritative information of possible impending action comes from FINLAND, where the two German divisions that landed at ABO are reported to be enroute to the KARELIAN ISTHMUS. LENINGRAD is the spot to watch.

7. GERMANY.

Fifty airfields in GERMANY, which had been inactive during the Russian campaign, have recently been reoccupied by units of the German Air Force.

*Ludwell L. Montague*  
LUDWELL L. MONTAGUE,  
Major, Cavalry,  
Secretary, J.I.C.



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THE JOINT BOARD  
Joint Intelligence Committee  
Washington

DAILY SUMMARY

No. 59

Copy 1 of 28.

8:00 A.M.

7 February 1942.

Distribution

THE PRESIDENT

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JCS memo, 1-4-74

By RHP, NLR, Date

MAR 5 1974

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THE JOINT BOARD  
Joint Intelligence Committee  
Washington

NOTE: Unless there is definite indication to the contrary in the text, it may be assumed that information reported is from a competent military or naval source actually present in the area under discussion.

1. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

General. Chiang Kai-Shek arrived by air in CALCUTTA, 5 Feb. He was accompanied by Madam Chiang and former British Ambassador to China, Sir Archibald Clark-Kerr. J.I.C. Comment: It is significant that this is the first time that Chiang Kai-Shek has been far from CHUNGKING since 1938.

Burma. Only patrol activity is reported. The Japanese force on the BURMA front is estimated as three divisions: one in the MOULMEIN area (1), one in the CHIENGMAI area (2), and one, with tank units attached, in reserve at BANGKOK (3). There is an apparent lessening of Japanese air strength. J.I.C. Comment: The last point suggests that Japanese air forces are being diverted to other operations and that only conventional air support will be provided for ground operations against BURMA.

Singapore. Artillery and aerial bombardment, 4-5 Feb., resulted in little damage except to private property. Japanese artillery employed so far has been of small caliber.

Survivors from British forces out off at MUAR and BATU P/HAT continue to arrive in SINGAPORE by sea.

During the period 2 - 6 Feb, Japanese planes attacked successfully six British merchant ships at or adjacent to SINGAPORE. Transports, oilers, and freighters were included. All sank, or were abandoned on fire.

Netherlands East Indies. A concerted Japanese attack is expected before 10 Feb. Forces available, now in convoy, are estimated as follows: one division at ANALEBAS ISLANDS (4), 5 Feb.; one division off AMOY, 27 Jan, and now probably in the BANKA ISLAND area (5); one division at BALIKPAPAN (6), 4 Feb.; and a convoy of unknown strength off southern CELEBES (7), 7 Feb. Anticipated points of attack are the PALEMBANG (8)-BANKA (5) area; the air base at MACASSAR (9); the airfield and anchorage at BIMA (10); TIMOR (11); and SOERABAJA (12). It is estimated that the force indicated is not capable of simultaneous attack on SOERABAJA and the outer islands. Continuous air operations over SOERABAJA suggest that it is the point threatened. J.I.C. Comment: The effect of an attack on the outer islands in isolating Allied forces and preparing the way for an attack on SOERABAJA should not be overlooked. In this connection it should be noted that the Portuguese detachment en route to TIMOR is absolutely incapable of defending that vital point.

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The attitude of the natives of NETHERLANDS INDIES is being seriously affected by complete Japanese superiority in the air. Observers in JAVA believe that the NEI army will disintegrate unless European (or American) reinforcements arrive. Fifth column activity and an excellent espionage system have worked most effectively for the enemy. Native and Indian troops captured by the Japanese are being placed on parole.

The Japanese have occupied SAMARINDA (13), important oil and aviation center in eastern JAVA.

Philippines. LUZON. An important new development is the Japanese attempt to reduce the defenses of FORTS MILLS, HUGHES and DRUM (all in MANILA BAY) by means of artillery concentrations fired from batteries emplaced in CAVITE. A three-hour concentration on these three forts caused damage to FORT DRUM. While counterbattery was executed, the results are unknown due to lack of aerial observation. Elsewhere, on the BATAAN position and in the VISAYAS and MINDANAO, there is nothing of importance to report.

J.I.C. Comment: Today marks the end of the SECOND month of Philippine resistance. While most of LUZON is in the hands of the enemy, fully two-thirds of the Philippine Archipelago remains in our possession. Four or five Japanese divisions are being contained by this resistance, which utilizes an inconsequential part of American forces. Although the Japanese may seize and occupy, they are unable to organize as long as resistance is maintained. If this same spirit of resistance can be maintained throughout the South Pacific area, the Japanese line of communications will remain extended, precarious, vulnerable, and open to any task force given an offensive mission.

## 2. LATIN AMERICA

Mexico. Permission has been granted for American reconnaissance of an air base site at MAGDALENA BAY, without commitment as to permission for construction.

Peru. The government has accepted enthusiastically a U. S. offer of four 155 mm. guns with ammunition and a detachment of 300 men; also nine advanced training planes, with pilots. J.I.C. Comment: These forces are presumably for TALARA. As a token of actual military assistance, they will "buck up" Latin America in general and CHILE in particular. Chilean reluctance to join in anti-Axis measures springs in part from a sense of isolation and defenselessness.

Brazil. Seven LATI planes will be turned over to the UNITED STATES as soon as a price is agreed upon.

## 3. ATLANTIC THEATER

General. It is reported that GERMANY is preparing for an extensive air, submarine and surface attack on Allied shipping in the ATLANTIC, primarily for the purpose of diverting British naval strength from the MEDITERRANEAN, thereby lessening the threat to their lines of communication from ITALY to AFRICA. J.I.C. Comment: Recent reports that major German naval units at BREST have been exercising underway and are being roadied for operations at sea, together with the presence of the TIRPITZ at TRONDHEIM, may indicate that the full strength of the German Fleet will be available shortly.

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Azores. British naval escorts sank one, possibly two, U-boats in the vicinity of the AZORES on February 2. The Nazis were after a troop-loaded British transport, which had been crippled by torpedo attack and had just departed from HORTA, after effecting repairs to make it seaworthy.

Italian Fleet. Photographic reconnaissance of the harbor of TARANTO reveals the presence of 4 battleships, 4 cruisers, 13 submarines, 13 destroyers, 1 torpedo boat, 1 aircraft carrier and 7 merchant vessels.

4. WESTERN EUROPE

J.I.C. Comment: More active collaboration by the Latins with the Nazis must be anticipated. Fear dictates.

5. EASTERN EUROPEAN THEATER

J.I.C. Comment: The general situation is unchanged.

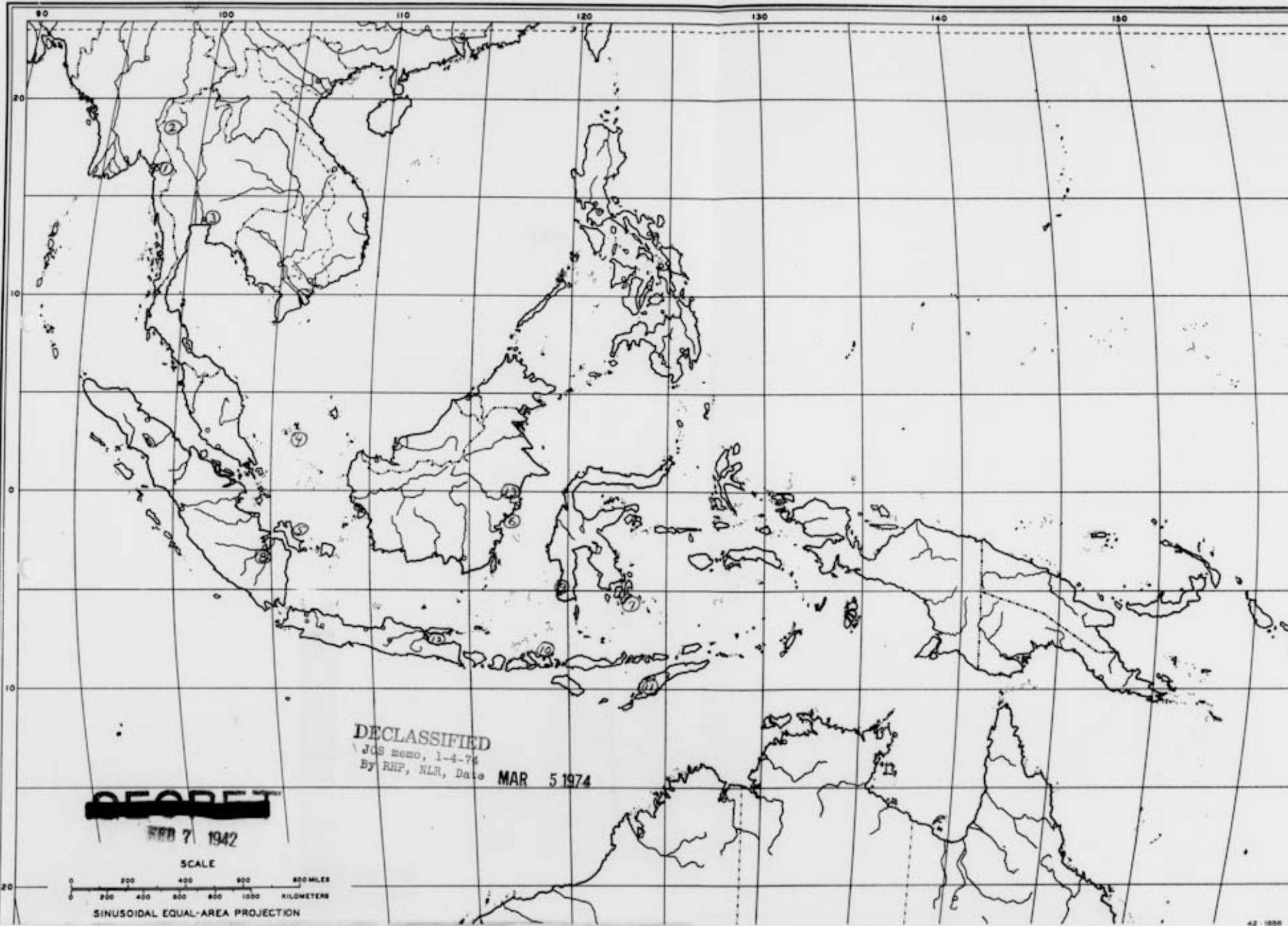
6. MIDDLE EAST THEATER

J.I.C. Comment: There has been no radical change in the situation during the past twenty-four hours. ROEHL, an accomplished strategist, is probably consolidating his line of communications prior to further movements.

*Ludwell L. Montague*

LUDWELL L. MONTAGUE  
Major, Cavalry  
Secretary, J.I.C.

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JCS memo, 1-4-74  
By RHP, NLR, Date MAR 5 1974

~~SECRET~~

FEB 7 1942

SCALE

0 200 400 600 800 MILES  
0 200 400 600 800 1000 KILOMETERS

SINUSOIDAL EQUAL-AREA PROJECTION

~~SECRET~~

THE JOINT BOARD  
Joint Intelligence Committee  
Washington

DAILY SUMMARY

No. 58

Copy 1 of 27.

8:00 A.M., 6 February 1942

Distribution

THE PRESIDENT

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| 14. British Joint Staff Mission        | 26-27. J.I.C. File                 |

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JCS memo, 1-4-74  
By RHP, NLR, Date

MAR 5 1974

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THE JOINT BOARD  
Joint Intelligence Committee  
Washington

NOTE: Unless there is definite indication to the contrary in the text, it may be assumed that information reported is from a competent military or naval source actually present in the area under discussion.

1. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

Burma. The ground situation was static, 5 Feb., but Japanese reinforcements, including artillery, are being brought up and a general offensive is expected soon. In addition to improvement of the RAHENG (1)-MOULMEIN (2) road, the Japanese are constructing roads and airfields between CHIENG MAI (3) and MEHONGSOHN (4).

Malaya. Two Japanese tank regiments have been located definitely in MALAYA, and the presence of two more is suspected. J.I.C. Comment: Previously only one such regiment was supposed to be present. This augmentation of tank strength may indicate anticipation of heavy fighting within SINGAPORE ISLAND, supporting the British expectation of an assault rather than a siege.

Press reports, 5 Feb., indicate that a heavy artillery duel across JOHORE STRAIT has begun.

Netherlands East Indies. A Japanese attack on the BANKA ISLAND (5)-PALEMBANG (6) area is expected momentarily. A large convoy departed from SAIGON (7) several days ago, presumably for this purpose. Air activity and unconfirmed reports of paratroop landings on BANKA and BELITONG (8) ISLANDS strengthen the presumption. J.I.C. Comment: BANKA STRAIT, between BANKA and SUMATRA, is a sheltered convoy route to SINGAPORE. PALEMBANG is an important air center midway between SINGAPORE and BATAVIA.

The Japanese convoy at BALIKPAPAN (9) is apparently awaiting either replacements or planned date of movement. Aerial reconnaissance reveals the presence of two large and 18 small Japanese naval units in the vicinity of AMBOINA (10). J.I.C. Comment: There are indications of a general Japanese offensive southward on or about 5 Feb., involving all air and naval strength which can be spared from the MACASSAR STRAIT - MOLUCCA SEA area (9-10), as well as the convoy from SAIGON, paragraph above.

SOERABAJA (11) sustained a heavy, fighter-escorted bombing attack which caused extensive damage to the naval base. Japanese fighters also reconnoitered east and central JAVA generally, without attacking. J.I.C. Comment: The number of Japanese fighters engaged in these operations indicates the presence of two carriers in the JAVA SEA (12).

At AMBOINA (10) Dutch native troops have given up, but the Australians continue to fight.

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Melanesia. Aerial reconnaissance has failed to reveal the presence of enemy aircraft carriers in the CORAL SEA (13). There are, however, reports of Japanese naval and air operations as far southeast as the NEW HEBRIDES. J.I.C. Comment: It is believed that further consolidation of the enemy position will be necessary before a major effort in the direction of the NEW HEBRIDES can be undertaken.

Admiral Decoux, Vichy Governor General of INDO-CHINA and High Commissioner for French possessions in the PACIFIC, is believed to have agreed to Japanese occupation of the latter territories (now held by the Free French). Indo-Chinese troops may be used (thus gaining for Japan reinforcements as well as territory). The Free French are under the impression that the UNITED STATES has promised VICHY not to protect these islands. That nearest to present Japanese positions is NEW CALEDONIA, a place of great strategic importance.

Philippines. Additional Japanese troops are being landed in LIN-GAYEN GULF. Except for harassing bombing, all has been quiet on the BATAAN front. Elsewhere in the Archipelago the situation is unchanged.

2. ATLANTIC THEATER.

An Army bomber reports attacking and probably damaging a submarine 70 miles southeast of CAPE MAY. Another submarine was attacked by a plane 27 miles S.S.E. of CAPE HENRY, with undetermined results.

3. MIDDLE EAST THEATER.

Libya. The Germans have taken TIMINI. Thus far, there is no report of a major engagement between Axis and British forces. It is believed, however, that the British will fight a delaying action in the GAZALA area before falling back on TOBRUK.

Mediterranean. Goering is in SICILY supervising the arrival of German air and troop reinforcements. It is believed that this action is preliminary to a campaign designed to take SUEZ during March - May. It is feared that the French will furnish transit of war materials via TUNIS. J.I.C. Comment: It is premature to forecast the extent of the German plans in the Mediterranean area for this Spring, but that the Axis is establishing a clear cut superiority cannot be questioned.

4. WESTERN EUROPE.

France. J.I.C. Comment: As British forces withdraw in LIBYA, VICHY resistance to Axis demands subsides.

5. EASTERN EUROPEAN THEATER.

There is no substantial change in the situation.

*Ludwell L. Montague*  
LUDWELL L. MONTAGUE,  
Major, Cavalry,  
Secretary, J.I.C.

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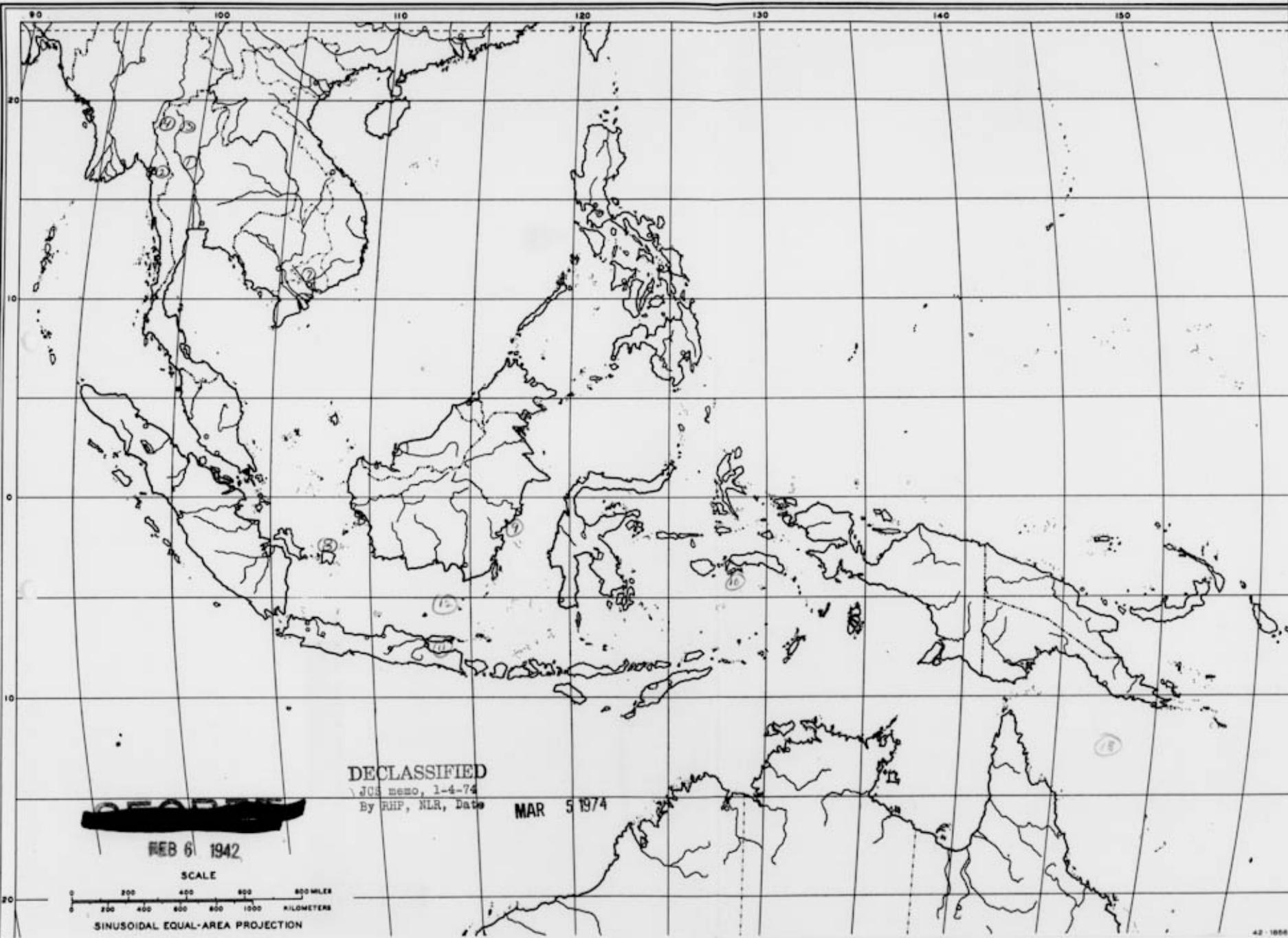
JCS memo, 1-4-74

By RHP, NLR, Date

MAR

5 1974

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DECLASSIFIED  
JCS memo, 1-4-74  
By RHP, NLR, Date MAR 5 1974

~~SECRET~~  
FEB 6 1942

SCALE  
0 200 400 600 800 MILES  
0 200 400 600 800 1000 KILOMETERS  
SINUSOIDAL EQUAL-AREA PROJECTION

Regraded Unclassified

~~SECRET~~

THE JOINT BOARD  
Joint Intelligence Committee  
Washington

DAILY SUMMARY

No. 57

Copy 1 of 27.

8:00 A.M.,

5 February 1942

Distribution

THE PRESIDENT

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|--|------------------------------------|
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| 4. Chief of Staff, G.H.Q.              | 17. Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Fleet |
| 5. Deputy Chief of Staff               | 18. Chief, Bureau of Aeronautics   |
| 6. Deputy Chief of Staff for Air       | 19. Asst. C.O.S. Cominch (Plans)   |
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| 10. Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2      | 21. Director, Naval Intelligence   |
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| 14. British Joint Staff Mission        | 26-27. J.I.C. File                 |

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JCS memo, 1-4-74  
By RHP, NLR, Dats

MAR 5 1974

42

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THE JOINT BOARD  
Joint Intelligence Committee  
Washington

NOTE: Unless there is definite indication to the contrary in the text, it may be assumed that information reported is from a competent military or naval source actually present in the area under discussion.

1. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

Japan. There are indications that the Japanese are bending every effort to effect early delivery to JAPAN of essential war materials from occupied areas, especially rubber, tin, and rice.

China. A government spokesman states that it will require a year for Chinese transportation facilities to distribute the military supplies already received from the UNITED STATES. J.I.C. Comment: The implication of this remark, in the context of the interview, is that CHINA is already sufficiently supplied to carry on her war effort for a year or two after existing outside communications are cut, allowing time to replace them.

Burma. Japanese infantry and artillery have occupied BELUGYUN ISLAND (west of MOULMEIN and south of MARTABAN). An early assault on MARTABAN from BELUGYUN and KADO ISLANDS is anticipated.

Singapore. Harbor and fuel storage facilities at SINGAPORE have been damaged by repeated heavy bombings. R.A.F. fighters have been evacuated to SUMATRA to protect bombers previously evacuated. No change on the ground. (The TOKYO radio announces, 5 Feb., that the assault on SINGAPORE has begun.)

Philippines. No change.

Netherlands East Indies. Enemy air activity over JAVA continues on a decreased scale. Attacks were made at MADISON, TUBAN and MADURA ISLAND (all in the general vicinity of SOERABAJA). Damage was slight. Fighting continues at BALIKPAPAN and AMBOINA. The U.S.A.T. LIBERTY has been lost on the coast of BALI.

Melanesia. The R.A.A.F. continues to attack RABAUL, despite enemy air opposition. A hit on one ship and a near miss on another have been scored. PORT MORESBY sustained its second heavy air attack in 48 hours.

Japanese Navy. A gradual reduction in submarine offensive operations in the EAST PACIFIC, including HAWAII, indicates that submarines formerly active in that area are being transferred westward, with the possible objective of intensifying operations in the INDIAN OCEAN or against the U. S. supply lines to AUSTRALIA and the N.E.I. Nevertheless, an enemy submarine has been sighted 70 miles southwest of SAN FRANCISCO.

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## 2. ATLANTIC THEATER

Submarine Situation. There are about 17 enemy submarines concentrating at focal points between CHARLESTON and CAPE RACE. It is believed that this disposition will continue for another fortnight. These units are being replaced periodically by submarines from BAY OF BISCAY ports. They cross the ocean by a great circle route, which takes them considerably to the southward of our present North Atlantic convoy routes.

Indications are that U-boats in the West Atlantic avoid attacking escorted ships and convoys because of risk of damage at such distance from home ports. Attacks are made preferably on large ships and tankers.

German Battleships at Brest. Aerial reconnaissance at BREST, 4 Feb., revealed three large ships, one identified as the PRINZ EUGEN, at the east end of the outer harbor proceeding inward. J.I.C. Comment: The mere presence of important German naval units at BREST, coupled with an obvious confusion as to their true state of battle readiness, serves effectively to immobilize a disproportionate Allied sea force and diverts from other important targets a considerable air force. It would appear that from the Nazi point of view these ships could serve no better purpose than that accomplished by their remaining at BREST

## 3. MIDDLE EAST THEATER

As of 3 Feb., official American reports located German forces west of the line DERNA - MEKILI, but still advancing. J.I.C. Comment: An analysis of the relative combat strength of German-British forces in LIBYA, as well as their location, shows that ROMMEL has maneuvered to bring superior forces against British weakness. Thus, while the bulk of British troops was in the MEKILI area, Rommel's drive was directed to the north, forcing DERNA and passing about ten miles south thereof. The first British delaying position is thus no longer tenable. The general area: TOBRUK - HALFAYA PASS - BARDIA again comes to the forefront as offering positions on which a successful British defense can be organized. Much depends on Rommel's supply situation and the extension of the line of communication which he will accept. In the meantime, there are grave repercussions and a governmental crisis in EGYPT. TURKEY, also, will be affected by the British reverse in LIBYA.

## 4. EASTERN EUROPEAN THEATER

The Russian advance is generally continuing, with no definite indication as to when and where the Germans will stabilize the situation. Between KHARKOV and STALINO the Russians are making material gains, with a spearhead within fifty miles of DNEPROPETROVSK.

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J.I.C. Comment: For the past two weeks, reports from HELSINKI have drawn attention to the importance of SOROKKA and the imminence of a German attack, unsupported by Finns, in that area. SOROKKA is the key point in the supply route from MURMANSK to the interior via ARCHANGEL, since the direct line has been cut south of SOROKKA. It is also the terminus of the STALIN Canal. The capture of SOROKKA at the present time would be relatively simple.

*Ludwell L. Montague*

LUDWELL L. MONTAGUE  
Major, Cavalry  
Secretary, J.I.C.

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ANNEX

J.I.C. Summary No. 57

I. COMMUNICATIONS IN AUSTRALIA.

For proper evaluation of transportation problems in and through Australia, it is necessary to bear in mind the following facts.

1. The continent of Australia is an uninhabited desert, except for coastal areas.

2. Railroads. The only transcontinental rail route roughly parallels the east and south coasts, from Townsville, in the northeast, through Sydney, in the southeast, to Perth, in the southwest. Short lines extend into the interior from Darwin (300 miles), Townsville (535 miles), Brisbane (625 miles), Melbourne (375 miles), and Adelaide (1,000 miles). A 600 mile gap separates the railroad north from Adelaide and the railroad south from Darwin. The highway across this gap is only fair in dry weather. The railroad gauge changes at state boundaries, requiring transshipment of cargoes.

3. Highways. All Australian highways are second class or worse by American standards. The road net is generally limited to the east and south coastal areas.

4. Coastal water transport. Road and railroad deficiencies compel reliance on coastal water transportation for long hauls. With the exception of ships already engaged in traffic to the Middle East and to Singapore, vessels are of short range. Movements are extremely slow, because of immense distances to be covered. Darwin is 1,400 miles by sea from Townsville and 2,250 miles from Brisbane. It is 3,300 miles from Brisbane to Soerabaja, and 2,900 miles from Melbourne to Soerabaja.

Unless promptly checked by naval action, Japanese encroachments on both ends of New Guinea will soon deny use of Torres Strait, between Townsville and Darwin.

The utility of the harbors of northern Australia is limited. The controlling depth at Brisbane is 29 feet; at Townsville, 25 feet; at Darwin, 30 feet. At Darwin there is only one primitive pier.

5. Airfields are few in number, and virtually none have all-weather surfaces. All are too short for heavy bombers.

6. Signal communications are inadequate and slow.

7. Construction facilities. The labor supply is inadequate. Equipment and material are meager.

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JCS memo, 1-4-74  
By RHP, NLR, Date MAR 5 1974

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 4, 1942.

TO MAJOR GENERAL WATSON for THE PRESIDENT

MacArthur repulsed enemy night attacks on his left.

No new land attacks at Singapore. Air attacks continue.

Our aircraft sank two transports in Balikpapan area.

Halsey arrives fifth Fletcher on sixth.

British are making ten new corvettes available to us and we are despatching crews for same to UK in February.

Combined Chiefs of Staff are urging British and Wavell to accept Chiang's offer of more Chinese troops.

Indications are that three subs destroyed yesterday in Atlantic.

Leary is flying to Anzac area.

Cominch feels we are moving too fast reference Hart. Cominch sent message to Hart and has reply thereto which he feels President should see on his return.

(s) McCREA

42

~~SECRET~~

THE JOINT BOARD  
Joint Intelligence Committee  
Washington

DAILY SUMMARY

No. 56 Copy 1 of 27.

8:00 A.M., 7 February 1942

Distribution

THE PRESIDENT

- |  |                                    |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 2. Secretary of War                    | 15. Secretary of the Navy          |
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| 5. Deputy Chief of Staff               | 18. Chief, Bureau of Aeronautics   |
| 6. Deputy Chief of Staff for Air       | 19. Asst. C.O.S. Cominch (Plans)   |
| 7-9. Assistant Chief of Staff, W.P.D.  | 20. Commandant, U.S.M.C.           |
| 10. Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2      | 21. Director, Naval Intelligence   |
| 11. A.C.of S., A-2, Army Air Forces    | 22. Head, Foreign Branch, O.N.I.   |
| 12. Chief, Intelligence Branch, M.I.D. | 23-24. Joint Strategic Committee   |
| 13. Secretary, Joint Board             | 25. Coordinator of Information     |
| 14. British Joint Staff Mission        | 26-27. J.I.C. File                 |

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JCS memo, 1-4-74  
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Joint Intelligence Committee  
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NOTE: Unless there is definite indication to the contrary in the text, it may be assumed that information reported is from a competent military or naval source actually present in the area under discussion.

1. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

China. Chinese sources report the withdrawal of several thousand Japanese troops to TSINGTAO and SHANGHAI for embarkation, as well as the sighting of a large Japanese convoy off AMOY.

Burma. Japanese artillery has been active against MARTABAN (1). Considerable destruction of river boats occurred during the R.A.F. attack on KADO ISLAND (between MARTABAN and MOULMEIN) reported in yesterday's Summary. The Japanese force on the island is estimated to be an infantry regiment.

Press reports, 4 Feb., indicate that the Japanese are attempting many landings from small boats, not only on the lower 50 miles of the SALWEEN RIVER, but also on the east shore of the GULF OF MARTABAN, in the rear of the British river line. So far all attempts are believed to have been repelled.

Singapore. No new Japanese land operations have been reported up to 7:00 P.M., 2 Feb., GMT. Air attacks continue.

Netherlands East Indies. Reports of parachute troop landings on the small islands south of SINGAPORE, 3 Feb., remain unconfirmed. There are indications of an impending Japanese attack in force on BANKA ISLAND (2), off SUMATRA, midway between SINGAPORE and BATAVIA. J.I.C. Comment: Enemy occupation of BANKA ISLAND would complete the isolation of SINGAPORE.

There has been a marked increase in enemy air activity throughout the islands, with attacks on SOERBAYA (3), MELING (4), MEDION (5), WAINGAPOE (6) and KOEPANG (7). In these attacks the bombers had fighter escorts. Those attacking JAVA (3-5) were based on BALIKPAPAN (8), presumably, although the fighter escort may have been from a carrier in the JAVA SEA (9).

U. S. planes have sunk two (possibly three) more transports off BALIKPAPAN (8).

Melanesia. R.A.A.F. attacks on Japanese shipping at RABAU (10) continue with little success. Widespread Japanese air activity included bombing of SALAMUA (11), PORT MORESBY (12), GIZO (13) and TULAGI (14). J.I.C. Comment: The first two are important air centers; the last two have limited air facilities. The Japanese attack in this region has not developed as rapidly as was expected.

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Marshall Islands. There are indications that the Japanese aircraft destroyed by the U. S. naval attack on the MARSHALLS have been ordered replaced by units previously directed elsewhere.

East Pacific. There are four enemy submarines operating in the HAWAIIAN area.

Philippines. LUZON: An enemy limited objective night attack was repelled. Sporadic bombing of BATAAN position was the principal air activity. VISAYAS: No change. HIND. MAO: Principal change is the first report of employment of light artillery. J.I.C. Comment: Japanese major efforts having been directed farther south, there has been no vital change in the Philippine situation in recent weeks.

General. J.I.C. Comment: Checked in the STRAIT OF MACASSAR (15), the Japanese main effort appears to have developed through the MOLUCCA PASSAGE (16). Following seizure of bases at KENDARI (17), NAMLEA (18), and AMBOINA (19), further offensive operations against islands to the southward may be attempted. KOEPING (7) and BILLI (20) airfields are essential to the ferrying of short range aircraft from AUSTRALIA to JAVA.

Activity in the SOUTH CHINA SEA appears to be confined to the movement of convoys to MALAYA and the N.E.I., while that in MELANESIA is confined to widespread air operations.

## 2. ATLANTIC THEATER

Submarine Situation. The submarine situation in the Western Atlantic remains substantially unchanged. It is estimated that 5 or 6 U-boats are operating in U. S. coastal waters, and that 10 or 12 are patrolling in the general area CAPE SABLE-HELIPIX-CAPE RACE-ST. JOHNS and to seaward.

## 3. MIDDLE EAST THEATER

The bulk of the British forces, surprised by Rommel's offensive on 21 Jan., is now reassembled along the general line: CIRENE-MEKILI, with a flank guard at BIR TENGEDER. Losses of supplies and equipment were more important than loss of ground. J.I.C. Comment: The ability of our allies to hold Rommel west of the north-south line through MEKILI will depend largely on the pressure applied and the supply difficulties of the Axis forces.

## 4. EASTERN EUROPEAN THEATER

J.I.C. Comment: During the past week, official Russian communiques have been guarded in claiming advances, while propoganda agencies have made one or two sensational announcements such as the Red Star article on the seizure of a town 60 miles west of M'RILIPOL. The Russians now admit the failure of the PEODOSIA venture in the CRIMEA. On the other hand, an FCC intercept in LONDON announces that the Russians are now within striking distance of VELIKI LUKI and VYASMA. The situation is thus obscure and must await clarification for proper analysis.

*Ludwell L. Montague*  
LUDWELL L. MONTAGUE  
Major, Cavalry  
Secretary, J.I.C.

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JCS memo, 1-4-76  
By RHP, NLR, Date MAR 5 1974

~~SECRET~~  
FEB 4 1942  
SCALE

0 200 400 600 800 1000 MILES  
0 200 400 600 800 1000 KILOMETERS

SINUSOIDAL EQUAL-AREA PROJECTION

Regraded Unclassified

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THE JOINT BOARD  
Joint Intelligence Committee  
Washington

DAILY SUMMARY

No. 55

Copy 1 of 27.

8:00 A.M.,

3 February 1942

Distribution

THE PRESIDENT

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| 5. Deputy Chief of Staff               | 18. Chief, Bureau of Aeronautics   |
| 6. Deputy Chief of Staff for Air       | 19. Asst. C.O.S. Cominch (Plans)   |
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| 10. Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2      | 21. Director, Naval Intelligence   |
| 11. A.C.of S., A-2, Army Air Forces    | 22. Head, Foreign Branch, O.N.I.   |
| 12. Chief, Intelligence Branch, M.I.D. | 23-24. Joint Strategic Committee   |
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| 14. British Joint Staff Mission        | 26-27. J.I.C. File                 |

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JCS memo, 1-4-74  
By RHP, NLA, Date

MAR 5 1974

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THE JOINT BOARD  
Joint Intelligence Committee  
Washington

NOTE: Unless there is definite indication to the contrary in the text, it may be assumed that information reported is from a competent military or naval source actually present in the area under discussion.

1. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

China. J.I.C. Comment: Rumors that Japanese peace proposals might be entertained by certain elements in CHINA have been quieted by the strengthening of Chiang Kai-Shek's hand through a proposed new loan of \$500,000,000.

Burma. The R.A.F. attacked Japanese troops making rafts on KADO ISLAND (in the SALWEEN RIVER between MOULMEIN and MARTABAN).

Malaya. Concentrations of Japanese small boats have appeared off the western and southwestern shores of SINGAPORE ISLAND.

Philippines. The enemy is reported to have made two additional unsuccessful attempts to force a landing in rear of the BATAAN position. Japanese naval gunnery in the area was ineffective. Situation in MINDANAO and VISAYAS remains unchanged. J.I.C. Comment: Throughout the campaign in the South Pacific, the Japanese have employed tactics designed to disrupt the defense by forcing landings in rear of the occupied positions. Costly frontal attacks have been avoided whenever possible.

Netherlands East Indies. No further developments have been reported with respect to operations in the KENDARI-AMBOINA area. Submarine opposition to the Japanese advance is indicated by their numerous radio contact reports. Indications of critical logistic problems attributable to wide dispersion are again apparent. (The general line B.LIKPAPAN-KENDARI-AMBOINA is 900 miles long, air distance, and far removed from Japanese bases.)

Melanesia. TULAGI (SOLOMON ISLANDS) was reconnoitered and bombed by Japanese planes. Damage was slight. J.I.C. Comment: TULAGI is 600 miles southeast of RABAUL. This operation indicates that the Japanese will probably attempt to extend their landing operations to TULAGI, and eventually to the NEW HEBRIDES and NEW CALEDONIA.

Marshall Islands. Increased radio activity from the MARSHALLS indicates that the Japanese are attempting to locate our naval forces which raided that area. J.I.C. Comment: An estimate of the effect of the raid on the MARSHALLS is difficult without a more specific knowledge of the damage inflicted by our forces. However, the following points are suggested as possible benefits.

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- (1) It indicates to the enemy that the U. S. Navy can carry out offensive operations.
- (2) It may delay Japanese attempts to occupy FIJI, SAMOA, NEW CALEDONIA, etc., because of their proximity to the MARSHALLS.
- (3) It may cause slackening of operations in southern ASIA by causing increased concern over a possible attack on JAPAN proper, which would necessitate the withdrawal of naval units to home waters.
- (4) It weakens Japanese lines of communication to WAKE ISLAND.

Wake Island. It is confirmed that the Japanese are using WAKE as a submarine base.

## 2. WESTERN EUROPE

The VICHY government's reply to our protest against Japanese use of French vessels now in INDO-CHINA is characteristically evasive. Darlan stated that contraband of war would be barred if the ships were used, and added that it might be preferable to cooperate judiciously with the Japanese rather than risk seizure of French ships.

## 3. MIDDLE EAST THEATER

Rommel is now known to have a definite superiority in tanks. While the amount of reinforcements received in LIBYA is not known, continuous Axis air pressure on MALTA and on the British lines of communication is believed to be coordinated with the movement of enemy transport across the Mediterranean. British forces have fallen back to the general line: CIRENE-HEKILI-BIR TENGEDER.

## 4. EASTERN EUROPEAN THEATER

Both in the DONETS basin and towards VYASMA, Soviet drives are meeting with success -- extent unconfirmed. The United Press in MOSCOW expects shortly an official announcement of a considerable Russian advance in the UKRAINE toward the DNEBIPER RIVER.

*Ludwell L. Montague*

LUDWELL L. MONTAGUE  
Major Cavalry  
Secretary, J.I.C.

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THE JOINT BOARD  
Joint Intelligence Committee  
Washington

DAILY SUMMARY

No. 54 Copy 1 of 27.  
8:00 A.M., 2 February 1942

Distribution

THE PRESIDENT

- |  |                                    |
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| 4. Chief of Staff, G.H.Q.              | 17. Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Fleet |
| 5. Deputy Chief of Staff               | 18. Chief, Bureau of Aeronautics   |
| 6. Deputy Chief of Staff for Air       | 19. Asst. C.O.S. Cominch (Plans)   |
| 7-9. Assistant Chief of Staff, W.P.D.  | 20. Commandant, U.S.N.C.           |
| 10. Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2      | 21. Director, Naval Intelligence   |
| 11. A.C.of S., A-2, Army Air Forces    | 22. Head, Foreign Branch, O.N.I.   |
| 12. Chief, Intelligence Branch, M.I.D. | 23-24. Joint Strategic Committee   |
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| 14. British Joint Staff Mission        | 26-27. J.I.C. File                 |

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JCS memo, 1-4-74  
By RHP, NLR, Date

MAR 5 1974

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Washington

NOTE: Unless there is definite indication to the contrary in the text, it may be assumed that information reported is from a competent military or naval source actually present in the area under discussion.

1. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

Burma. Official despatches indicate that the British withdrawal to MOULMEIN was unmolested, but that the Japanese regained contact on 29 Jan. and launched a heavy assault on 30-31 Jan. The British now occupy the west bank of the SALWEEN RIVER and expect an early attack on MARTABAN, opposite MOULMEIN. Extreme tides occur in the river, which is not considered to be a serious barrier at low tide. The British War Office estimates that one Japanese division is present in BURMA, with four more immediately available and six others available on short notice. J.I.C. Comment: The estimate of divisions available would apply equally to any other sector of the ABDA Command. Only three of the ten cited are actually in the THAILAND-INDOCHINA area.

For a complete statement of the current War Office estimate of the total number of Japanese divisions available for action elsewhere than at their present locations, see Annex I.

Malaya. The British War Office asserts that all British troops were withdrawn successfully from JOHORE to SINGAPORE, except for small units already isolated when the withdrawal was decided upon. A considerable proportion of these have been successfully evacuated by sea. Search for and rescue of the remainder is proceeding. The causeway has been destroyed.

It is anticipated in LONDON that the Japanese may attack SUMATRA (to complete the encirclement) before seeking a decision at SINGAPORE.

For consideration of factors relative to SINGAPORE's ability to withstand siege, see Annex II.

Netherlands East Indies. Japanese troops are ascending the KAPUAS RIVER, west BORNEO, in small boats. (The river mouth is 15 miles south of PONTIANAK (1), already believed to be in Japanese possession.)

Japanese troops are advancing from BALIKPAPAN(2) on SAMARINDA (3), approximately 50 miles to the north and 30 miles inland. (Two important airfields are at SAMARINDA.)

KENDARI (4) is being used as a submarine base.

Later reports indicate that the landing at AMBOINA (5) was made from a convoy consisting of 6 cruisers, 10 destroyers and 10 transports. The landing was made on the eastern end of the island at three points approximately three miles apart and near the city. Landings at NAULEA (6) are also reported.

(DECLASSIFIED)

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Marshall Islands. A U.S. Navy raid resulted in considerable losses among Japanese auxiliary and merchant type vessels at KWAJALEIN (7), WOTJE (8), and JALUIT (9), and the destruction of many Japanese planes in the air and on the ground. Bombardment and strafing of ground installations at KWAJALEIN, ROI (KWAJALEIN ATOLL), and WOTJE resulted in additional damage of indeterminate extent. The air base at TARO ISLAND, MALOELAP ATOLL (10) was severely damaged by bombing and bombardment. The attack extended to MAKIN (11), in the GILBERT ISLANDS, where three patrol flying boats and an auxiliary were destroyed.

The auxiliaries referred to probably include units of the Sixth Base Force, consisting of a few converted gunboats, minelayers and subchasers. Since the Sixth (submarine) Fleet is also based at JALUIT, submarine tenders may also have been included. Since no mention is made of submarines, it is evident the great majority, if not all of them, were out on distant missions. The anti-aircraft and anti-submarine patrols reported off the MARSHALL ISLANDS appear to have failed to give warning of the approach of U. S. task forces in time for effective defensive measures to be taken.

Two of our surface vessels received minor damage and 11 aircraft failed to return from the attack. Personnel losses are as yet unknown.

Philippines. VISAYAS and MINDANAO: No change.

LUZON: Enemy action designed to determine contour of B. TAN position has continued. There has been very little air activity.

## 2. ATLANTIC THEATER

German Ships. N/A VICHY reports 29 Jan., that the PRINZ EUGEN is so damaged by R.A.F. attack that six months will be required for repair, and that the SCHARNHORST is seriously damaged, requiring the constant attendance of four tugs to keep her afloat. He also states that the GNEISENAU is still in drydock and will be out of commission for a year. J.I.C. Comment: N/A VICHY reported to the same effect, but in less detail, 24 Jan. (Summary No. 45). Information concerning the material condition of readiness of these important naval units is difficult to obtain by direct observation. Such reports are confusing and contradictory, no doubt because of the high altitude at which R.A.F. photographic reconnaissance is carried out on account of the extensive A.A. defense, coupled with a skillful use of camouflage and dummy ships by the Nazis. Two old French cruisers have been altered to resemble the German battleships.

## 3. WESTERN EUROPE

J.I.C. Comment: UNITED STATES - VICHY relations probably will reach a crisis if Japan is permitted to use the French merchant vessels in INDO-CHINA for military purposes. Only force will be understood in VICHY.

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4. MIDDLE EAST THEATER

J.I.C. Comment: Official information is lacking. It would appear from newspaper and radio sources, both CAIRO and BERLIN, that the Axis advance northeastward has continued to the vicinity of MADDALENA. The center of mass of Axis forces is thus being shifted nearer MEKILI.

5. EAST EUROPEAN THEATER

As of January 31st, Russian advances were continuing from the sector north of SMOLENSK towards VITEBSK, and in the DONETS BASIN towards DNEPROPETROVSK. J.I.C. Comment: Confirmation of alleged seizure of BERESTOVOYA, 60 miles west of MARIUPOL, is still lacking.

*Ludwell L. Montague*

LUDWELL L. MONTAGUE  
Major, Cavalry  
Secretary, J.I.C.

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I. WAR OFFICE ESTIMATE OF JAPANESE DIVISIONS AVAILABLE FOR ACTION ELSEWHERE.

On transports, Macassar Strait *	1
In Thailand	1
In Indo-China	2
In Formosa	1
In Central China	1
In North China	4
In Manchuria **	2
In Japan (new divisions)	10
Total	22

\* G-2 considers that this division has been committed.

\*\* Assuming that relations with RUSSIA remain unchanged.

II. FACTORS BEARING ON SINGAPORE'S ABILITY TO WITHSTAND SIEGE.

1. Water Supply. The normal supply is obtained from reservoirs in the State of Johore augmented by catchments on the island itself. The former supply is gone, but it is believed that supplies on the island plus almost daily rains will meet absolute necessities during the siege. The water distribution system is not bomb-proof but the basic supply of water is not subject to destruction by bombing.

2. Strait of Johore. The Strait varies from one-half to three miles in width with an average of about 2000 yards. The northern shore line of Singapore Island is 40 miles long; the east-west axis of the island is 25 miles. There is only one causeway, connecting Singapore Island with Johore Bahru. Although it is reported that this causeway has been demolished, the extent of destruction is not known.

3. Heavy Artillery. The large guns (five 15", six 9.2", eighteen 6") are emplaced for defense against attack by sea. Their mobility is probably slight. Their range of traverse is not known. Since the highest point on the island is only 500 feet, terrain masks would not interfere with long range interdiction fire where traverse or range would permit.

4. Field Artillery. At the beginning of the Japanese attack, the British had not more than 192 field artillery pieces and 128 anti-tank pieces. Casualties are not known. There has been little artillery fighting, but much British transport and equipment has been lost through surprise encirclements.

5. Food Supply. Emergency food stores are available in Singapore, quantity unknown. If Sumatra and Java remain in Allied hands, it is believed that Singapore can be fed even though under siege.

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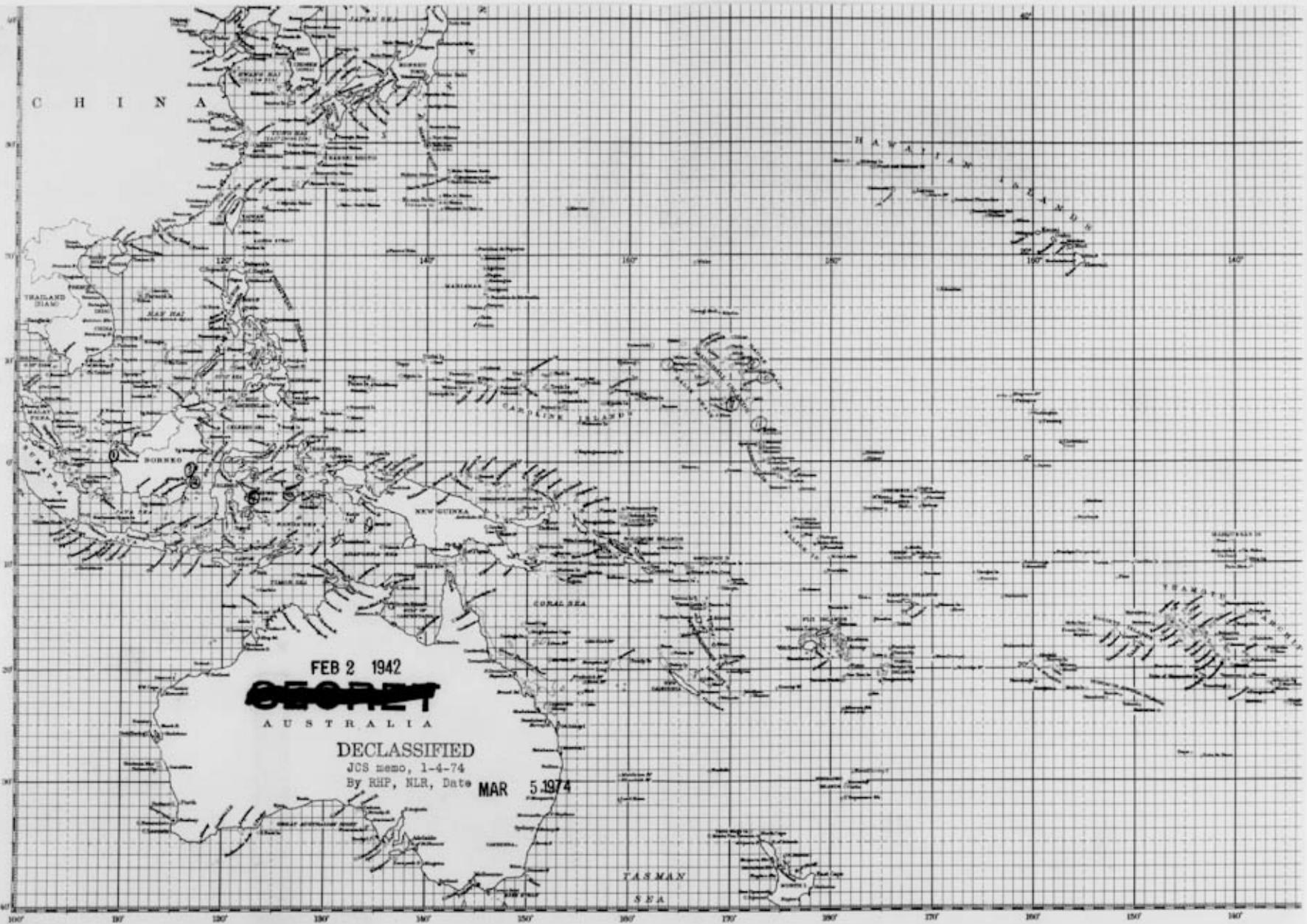
~~SECRET~~

6. Native Population. The population of Singapore (550,000) is overwhelmingly Oriental. Both active and passive defense against air attack is meager. The reaction of these people to circumstances to be anticipated may create a serious internal problem.

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JCS memo, 1-4-74

By RHP, NLR, Date MAR



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THE JOINT BOARD  
Joint Intelligence Committee  
Washington

DAILY SUMMARY

No. 53

Copy 1 of 27.

8:00 A.M.,

1 February 1942

Distribution

THE PRESIDENT

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| 2. Secretary of War                    | 15. Secretary of the Navy          |
| 3. Chief of Staff of the Army          | 16. Chief of Naval Operations      |
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| 5. Deputy Chief of Staff               | 18. Chief, Bureau of Aeronautics   |
| 6. Deputy Chief of Staff for Air       | 19. Asst. C.O.S. Cominch (Plans)   |
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| 10. Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2      | 21. Director, Naval Intelligence   |
| 11. A.C.of S., A-2, Army Air Forces    | 22. Head, Foreign Branch, O.N.I.   |
| 12. Chief, Intelligence Branch, M.I.D. | 23-24. Joint Strategic Committee   |
| 13. Secretary, Joint Board             | 25. Coordinator of Information     |
| 14. British Joint Staff Mission        | 26-27. J.I.C. File                 |

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By RHP, NLR, Date

MAR 5 1974

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THE JOINT BOARD  
Joint Intelligence Committee  
Washington

NOTE: Unless there is definite indication to the contrary in the text, it may be assumed that information reported is from a competent military or naval source actually present in the area under discussion.

1. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

Indian Ocean. A second Allied ship has been sunk near MADRAS. Another vessel, torpedoed near COLOMBO (CEYLON), made port. J.I.C. Comment: An intensified submarine campaign may be expected in these waters. Its probable base is PENANG (1).

Burma. There was a resumption of fighting two miles east of MOULMEIN (2), 30 Jan. The Japanese are reinforcing north and east of the city and are collecting river boats. J.I.C. Comment: A press report from RANGOON, 31 Jan., quotes an official announcement that British forces have evacuated MOULMEIN and have taken up positions on the west bank of the SALWEEN RIVER (3).

Malaya. J.I.C. Comment: Official information of recent date is lacking. The Japanese communique, 1 Feb., states that their forces have reached the STRAIT OF JOHORE (4). An informal consensus of military opinion in LONDON is that it is improbable that the causeway at JOHORE BAHRU was completely destroyed or that all British units were successfully withdrawn from the mainland. SINGAPORE ISLAND is poorly prepared for defense on the JOHORE side. A direct assault, rather than a siege, is expected.

The evacuation of white civilians from SINGAPORE has begun.

The TOKYO radio, 1 Feb., claims that one Allied transport was sunk and two were damaged in BANGKA STRAIT (5), and that another Allied convoy was attacked near LINGGA ISLAND (6). J.I.C. Comment: The Japanese are in position to close all sea approaches to SINGAPORE unless strong naval and air escorts are provided.

Netherlands East Indies. The Japanese have occupied MOMPAPAN (7), west BORNEO.

American bombers from SUMATRA attacked BALIKPAPAN (8) without effect except that eight Japanese fighters were shot down. One bomber was lost.

Japanese forces have landed on BUTONG ISLAND (9), near KENDARI.

Japanese landings at NAMLEA (10) and AMBOINA (11) are in progress. Twenty-odd ships have been sighted in the vicinity. Allied planes have been withdrawn to DARWIN (12), and the airfields and radio stations have been destroyed.

The KOEPANG (13) airfield was attacked, 30 Jan. J.I.C. Comment: An early Japanese landing attack is expected.

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Melanesia. The RAAF attacked an enemy concentration of 4 cruisers, 6 destroyers and 13 transports at RABAU (14), scoring one direct hit. Antiaircraft fire was intense.

Enemy air activity was widespread, with particular attention to SALAMAU (15) and BULOLO (16). TABAR ISLAND (17) was shelled by a Japanese warship, 28 Jan.

Philippines. VISAYAS and MINDANAO: No change. LUZON; Enemy reconnaissances in force against new BATAAN position continue. Air activity is light. A heavy artillery concentration successfully interdicted a Japanese force of small boats and launches which had been assembled in the vicinity of TERNATE (CAVITE PROVINCE), ten miles south-east of the ISLAND OF CORREGIDOR. The Japanese appear to be using NICHOLS FIELD (near MANILA) as an intermediate base for bomber flights from FORMOSA to points south.

Japanese Navy. The Japanese offensive through the MOLUCCA PASSAGE (1) has developed, with the preliminary effort directed against the Dutch naval and air base at AMBOINA (11). The force involved in this operation indicates a major effort, with the Japanese prepared to exploit quickly any successes attained. This offensive has met with some resistance, probably from our submarines.

The Japanese move through the STRAIT OF MAC/SSAR (19) has been stopped for the time being, and no further naval offensive in force is in immediate prospect in that area.

## 2. LATIN AMERICA

Peru-Ecuador. Since 27 Jan. two B-17's from SALINAS (ECUADOR) have refueled daily at TALARA (PERU). A service detachment of 35 men will be maintained at TALARA for the purpose. J.I.C. Comment: SALINAS and TALARA are at opposite sides of the entrance of the GULF of GUAYAQUIL and both are about 600 miles east of the GALAPAGOS ISLANDS. The delicate relations between PERU and ECUADOR require the use of both or none. At TALARA is the only refinery on the west coast of South America capable of producing aviation gasoline.

## 3. ATLANTIC THEATER

Submarine Situation. Except for a few submarines in the ICELAND - FABOES - ROCKALL triangle and 2 or 3 west of GIBRALTAR, all German submarines in the Atlantic appear to be concentrating off the North American coast. All indications point to their traversing a great circle course while enroute from their bases in the BAY OF BISCAY to operating areas off our coast and return. Thus the convoy traffic on the northern trade routes is apparently ignored.

Since 12 Jan., when German submarines first appeared off our coast, only one ship has been sunk in convoy in the Atlantic and that in the longitude of ICELAND on the 14th. It is, therefore, evident that the Germans consider it presently more lucrative to attack unescorted vessels. While recent convoy attacks have occurred almost exclusively at night, records of Atlantic coast attacks up to 27 Jan. show that, out of a total of 38 attacks, 22 were delivered at night and 16 during daylight hours.

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Two submarine attacks have been reported in the past 24 hours. The SS TACOMA STAR (British) was torpedoed 400 miles east of CAPE HENRY, Virginia; the SS PAN AMOCO was attacked about 80 miles off CAPE LOOKOUT, N.C.

The first group of enemy submarines that have been operating off Atlantic Coast departed from their home ports between December 15 and 20 and have been six or seven weeks at sea. They have returned to the BAY OF BISCAY. It is estimated that at least 16 submarines are now operating off the Atlantic Coast, from MEXICO to FLORIDA.

#### 4. MIDDLE EAST THEATER

J.I.C. Comment: There has been no substantial change in the situation reported. It is believed that piecemeal action is still in progress between MSUS and MEKILI. A summary of the initial action of the present phase of operations is attached hereto as an annex.

Should the British be unable to hold the MEKILI area it is probable that they will withdraw to the BARDIA-MADDALENA-TOBRUK triangle. While British forces have been badly used up as a result of over two months' fighting, they should be given a certain respite for reorganization as ROMMEL's lines of communication become extended. It must be remembered that the port facilities of BENGHAZI have been heavily hammered by both sides and they are reported to be destroyed. If this be the case, ROMMEL's progress will have to be coordinated with long motor column supply lines, necessarily slow.

#### 5. EAST EUROPEAN THEATER

According to an Associated Press dispatch quoting the Soviet Army newspaper RED STAR, the Russians have captured BERTSTOVOYA, 115 miles west of TAGANROG. BERTSTOVOYA is about 30 miles north of the SEA OF AZOV and 60 miles west of MARIUPOL. The reported RED STAR article adds that a major Russian offensive had been in progress on the southern flank for several days.

J.I.C. Comment: If confirmed, this Russian advance is of great importance. Consistently, the Germans have held firm on the southern half of the Eastern European front, and it was only three days ago that the BERLIN radio was announcing that the German winter lines had been occupied and stood unshakable. The Germans did not indicate that this line included TAGANROG, but for weeks this locality has been considered a pivot on the south flank.

*Ludwell L. Montague*

LUDWELL L. MONTAGUE  
Major Cavalry  
Secretary, J.I.C.

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EXTRACTS FROM A REPORT OF AN OFFICIAL AMERICAN OBSERVER IN LIBYA

Before 21 January the British deduced from General Rommel's dispositions that he intended to withdraw westward from AGHEILA. Acting on this hypothesis, they reduced their forces in contact with the enemy to the Guards Brigade, one squadron of armored cars and the Support Group of the 1st Armored Division. The remainder of the armored cars had been withdrawn for maintenance and repair. At MSUS, the British 2nd Armored Brigade was being trained for an offensive to be launched in three weeks.

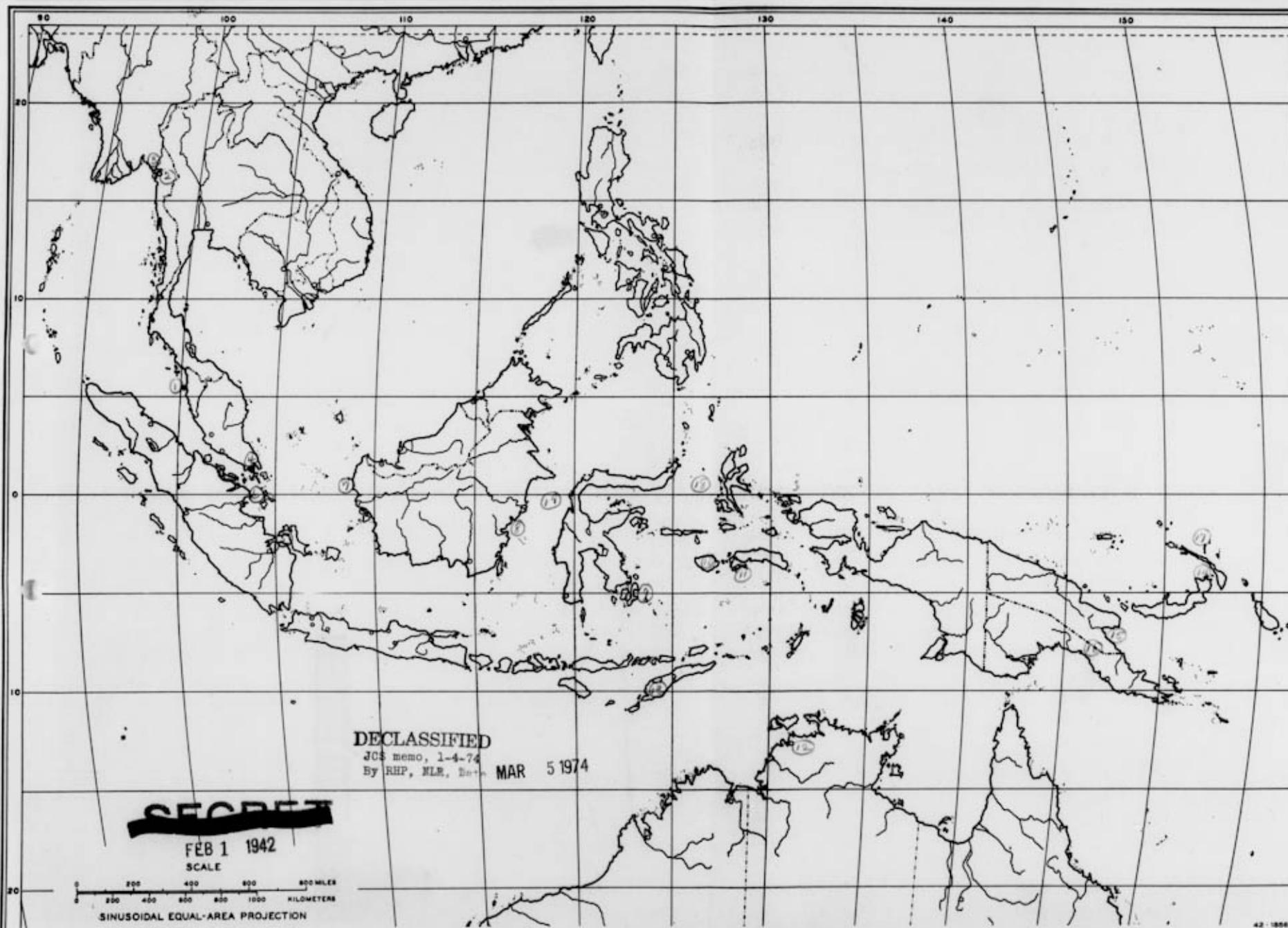
The British were completely surprised by the German offensive, which advanced in two columns, one towards the northeast, the other toward AGED.BIA. Axis forces occupied SAUNNU and ANTELAT in force on the 23rd. MSUS was occupied on the 25th. British units in immediate contact had been badly scattered. These, however, were gradually reassembled towards the MEKILI area, where the mass of British forces was centered.

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